No. 32,402

ESTABLISHED 1887

Bases Decision

On Evidence of

A department spokesman, Terry

The decision was made by Attor-

Mr. Waldheim's diplomatic sta-

Under the decision, Mr. Wald-

heim has the right to an administra-

tive hearing if he wants to contest

being barred from entry to the

United States as a private person,

spokesman, Gerold Christian, de-

Foreign Minister Alois Mock

said the decision had produced

"great dismay and is categorically

Austria recalled its ambassador

In Vienna, Mr. Waldheim's

Mr. Eastland said.

clined to comment

Links to Nazis

Kohl Fails to Forge a Position On Short-Range Missile Offer

By James M. Markham New York Times Service

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut
Kohl Tailed Monday to reconcile sharp differences within the governing coalition over what approach to take to a Soviet proposal to abolish missiles in Europe with a range of 300 to 600 miles (500 to

West Germany's stand is crucial for the shaping of a position by the World be reached after the West Germans had had a chance to study the Soviet draft treaty on medium-range missiles and it would have to be the site of any new U.S. missiles to counter them.

Washington has been pressing for a position by the world be reached after the West Germans had had a chance to study the Soviet draft treaty on medium-range missiles and it would be reached after the West Germans had had a chance to study the Soviet draft treaty on medium-range missiles and it would be reached after the West Germans had had a chance to study the Soviet draft treaty on medium-range missiles and it would be reached after the West Germans had had a chance to study the Soviet draft treaty on medium-range missiles and it would be reached after the West Germans had had a chance to study the Soviet draft treaty on medium-range missiles and it would have to be the site of any new U.S. missiles to counter them.

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Washington has been pressing for a position by the world be reached after the West German territory the Soviet draft treaty on medium-range missiles and to U.S. negotiators Monday in German territory the Soviet draft treaty on medium-range missiles and to U.S. negotiators Monday in German territory the Soviet draft treaty on medium-range missiles and to U.S. negotiators Monday in German territory the Soviet draft treaty on medium-range missiles and to U.S. negotiators Monday in German territory the Soviet draft treaty on medium-range mis West Germany's stand is crucial

about a common position between tween the squabbling West Ger-Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich man ministers. Mr. Kohl's spokes-man, Friedhelm Ost, said later. cepting the Soviet offer on short-range misales, and Defense Minis"the destiny of the nation" could range missiles, and Defense Minister Manfred Wörner, who opposes not be rushed "into the open mar-

China Seeks to Rid Asia Of Medium-Range Arms

By Michael Richardson

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — China is urging that any agree—
Heart between the United States Geneva have been working toward ing medium-range nuclear missiles medium-range missiles on the basis from Europe include the abolition of a plan outlined by the Soviet of such missiles in the Asia-Pacífic leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in a

In comments at a private conference last week in Kuala Lumpur, a land senior Chinese official, Huang Hua, said the issue had a direct U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles bearing on the security of Asia as would be eliminated in Europe. well as of Enrope.

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- 5 dig

Fig. Silvan

STRIAN

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221 (3) [Mail

is deputy chairman of the standing committee of the National People's

Congress, the parliament. At the same conference, Vladimir P. Suslov, an arms control expert in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, appeared to signal that Moscow would show flexibility in trying to accommodate the security concerns of Asian nations.

In recent weeks, Japan, South Korea and Australia have also called for the elimination of medium-range missiles in Asia.

Mr. Huang said there should be a simultaneous, balanced reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe & J Asia.

"In other words," he said, "if such missiles deployed in Europe

Kiosk

The dollar rebounded Mon-

day to close higher against most

major currencies in New York

after hitting another postwar

The dollar's recovery, which

began earlier in Europe, fol-

lowed widespread intervention

by central banks and a state-

ment from the White House re-

affirming that the administra-

tion did not want the dollar to

A Courreges 1987 de-

sign, as the world of fashion shifts back to the

MA UN commission warned

that unbridled growth threatens

the Earth's survival. Page 6.

Two Lebanese brothers held

by Bonn made a joint appeal to

Beirut relatives to free two West

German hostages. Page 2.

I India, citing an emerging Pa-

kistani nuclear threat, is consid-

ering a shift in its nonmilitary

M Soviet rock musicians, in the

era of glasnost, say their day has

A year after the Chernobyl

accident, European nations

forge ahead with their nuclear

miniskirt.

nuclear policy.

GENERAL NEWS

Page 7.

Page 2

fall further. Page 9.

Dollar Higher

In New York

low in Tokyo.

range of 300 to 600 miles (500 to Washington has been pressing for a predicament because his foreign quick European decision. quick European decision.

Meeting with his top ministers.

The meeting Monday had been billed as a decisive showdown be-

are reduced to zero, the same missiles deployed in Asia should like-wise be reduced to zero."

and the Soviet Union on eliminat- agreement on reducing numbers of meeting with President Ronald Reagan last year in Rejkyavik, Ice-

Under this plan Soviet SS-20 and

The Soviet Union would retain Mr. Huang, who was China's 100 nuclear warheads with ranges foreign minister from 1976 to 1982, of 1,000 to 3,000 miles (1,600 to 5,000 kilometers) on its Asian territory, while the United States could have 100 medium-range warheads on its territory.

Western observers say there are 270 SS-20 missiles based in European Russia and 171 stationed in Soviet Asia.

discussion on disammament at a conference of the Inter-Action Council A copy of his comments was given to the International Her-

The meeting brought together about 30 retired and incumbent officials, many of them former heads of government, from Western, See CHINA, Page 2

By John M. Goshko

minister has effectively allied himself with the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, who favors accepting the Soviet offer, as well as with the opposition Social Democratic Party and with the Soviet

The chancellor's Christian Democratic Party has broadly opposed diminating short-range miss fearing that such a step would accelerate pressure for the complete denuclearization of the central front. Prominent Christian Democrats have argued for holding to the government position that NATO and the Warsaw Pact should have equal ceilings at a low level" in the short-range category.
In a televised news conference

that was broadcast Thursday in West Germany, Mr. Shultz embarrassed Mr. Kohl by asserting that if NATO's position was to be "equal ceilings," then the European allies -- effectively, West Germany -would have to agree to station new U.S. missiles to match those of the Soviet Union.

After the trauma of securing the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in 1983 in the face of stormy demonstrations by anti-nuclear groups, Mr. Kohl and his party have avoided suggesting publicly that any further missiles might have to be deployed. Heiner Geissler, the Christian Democrats' general secretary, went so far last weekend as to call his organization the party of disarmament."

Mr. Genscher is the most prominent figure in the small Free Democratic Party, and by staking out a position in favor of abolishing short-range missiles he is widely seen as enhancing his party's electoral chances. State elections will be held May 17 in Hamburg and Rhineland-Palatinate.

Officials say Mr. Kohl feels deeply that the so-called "zero op-tion" on short-range missiles would leave West Germany uniquely threatened by Soviet battlefield See ARMS, Page 2

Troubled Decade for U.S. Foreign Service

Egypt Shuts PLO Offices

Protests Decision By Leadership To Sever Ties

CAIRO — The government closed all offices of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Egypt on Monday to protest a decision by Palestinian leaders that forced Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, to abandon his relationship with President Hosni Mubarak.

The PLO severed ties with Egypt after its 1979 peace agreement with Israel, but the links were restored after Mr. Arafat visited Mr. Mubarak in Cairo in November 1983. Mr. Mubarak had warned the Palestine National Council, the unofficial Palestinian parliament in exile, that any discussion about Egypt withdrawing from the Camp David accords, the framework for the treaty, would be regarded as interference in its domestic affairs

Mr. Arafat resisted resolutions on Palestinian-Egyptian relations at the council's meeting in Algiers that ended Sunday. But he was forced to bow to hard-liners to maintain Palestinian unity and renounce his special relationship with Mr. Mubarak. The Egyptian delegate at the meeting walked out

A statement read Monday by the Egyptian foreign minister. Esmat Abdel Meguid, described the coun-cil's move as a "foolish resolution issued for no reason at all and in total aggression against the truth." Officials said the diplomatic cre-

dentials of the envoys in the PLO offices were being withdrawn, although it was not immediately clear if they would be expelled. There are estimated to be 7 to 10 offices in Egypt. "Needless to say, this does not

mean any change in Egypt's position of support for the struggle of the Palestinian people because this position is a basic commitment," the statement said,

The rift between Egypt and the PLO is the most serious since Mr. Mubarak came to power in 1981 See PLO, Page 2



The Herald of Free Enterprise being towed into harbor Monday at Zeebrugge, Belgium.

Sloppy' Seamanship on Ferry Cited; Toll Rises by 4 as Craft Is Refloated

LONDON — Because of sloppy recedures on the Herald of Free interprise, the British ferry sailed from Belgium last month with its bow doors wide open, a British overnment tribunal was told Monday at the start of a public

As the inquiry opened, salvage crews in Zeebrugce. Belgium, refinated the vessel and recovered

four more bodies. So far, 178 bod- wrecks for England and Wales, said ies have been found in the wreck. British law nowhere stated specifiand about 20 are missing. The ship had carried more than 500 passengers and crew members.

The vessel capsized about 1,100 vards (about a kilometer) from the harbor when water entered through the bow doors shortly after the ship started a night crossing from Zec-brugge to Dover, England, on

March 6. David Steel, a lawyer represent-David Steel, a lawyer representon the night of the disaster, this
ing the British government, said at
tendency made the ship scoop up ing someone else had shut the

doors. Mr. Stanley survived. where Mr. Stanley would usually sengers and shipping specialists.
not shut the doors," Mr. Steel said. In Zeebrugge, the Herald of Fr effect on other ferries of the Town-send Thoresen line, which owns the cranes moved the vessel after

Mr. Steel, commissioner of out of its hull.

Herald of Free Enterprise.

cally that ships had to sail with that the doors were to be closed.

Mr. Steel read a memorandum written by the ship's captain. David Lewry, six months before the disaster, in which he reported a tendency for the bow to dip when the ship traveled at speed.

the tribunal that the assistant bo- vast quantities of water as it cleared sun, Marc Stanley, who was techni- harbor and picked up speed. Its cally responsible for closing the engines drove it lower and lower doors, was askeep in his cabin as the into the water. It began listing to within 90 seconds.

"A very sloppy system appears three weeks. The tribunal will hear to have been developed on board evidence from crew members, pas-In Zeebrugge, the Herald of Free He said a similar system was in Enterprise was towed back into

pumps siphoned seawater and sand

their doors closed. But the ferry's "stability booklet" made it clear

for consultations and Mr. Mock said it was unclear whether Chancellor Franz Vranitzky would proceed with a visit to the United States planned for later this month. In Washington, an Austrian Embussy spokesman, Walter Greinert, said Ambassador Thomas Klestil

was summoned to the White House on Monday morning to be told of the decision by President Ronald Reagan. reaffirmed the close and friendly relations between our two coun-

The inquiry is expected to last

Mr. Reagan told Mr. Klestil the decision "in no way was reflecting adverse feelings to the Austrian people," according to Mr. Greinert. Mr. Waldheim, who was United

See VISA, Page 6

Mr. Greinert said Mr. Reagan

tries and he has stressed how im-

portant it is to continue these rela-

tions at the same quality."

U.S., Japan on Path to Accord

Both Sides Say Meeting Will Focus on Causes of Trade Rift

By Leonard Silk New Yark Times Service

NEW YORK - The United States and Japan are struggling to-ward a resolution of the underlying causes of their bitter trade dispute. Behind the push by the two nations for reconciliation is a height-

ened realization in Washington and Tokyo of how interdependent the countries have become. This notion utives after President Ronald Reagan's imposition of punitive tariffs nomic relationship.
on Japan for allegedly violating an The United State agreement on semiconductor chips with the United States, and the fears of a trade war that action

provoked. who is a former assistant secretary responsible for the gains made by of state for economic affairs. "Japan is a vital source of capital and

our major ally in Asia; and we are kasone may hope to concentrate on theirs, and their major market and broader issues, they hardly can igfocus of their foreign investment." On the surface, the trade rift will political problems that have led be the focal point of talks this week in Washington between Mr. Rea-

NEWS ANALYSIS

gan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. In fact, what they really became more pronounced among will be addressing is the fundamen-some politicians and business exec-tal cause of the dispute: the painful transition to a more balanced eco-The United States will press Ja-

pan to accept a greater burden of leadership in global economic affairs, reflecting its position as the second-biggest economy in the world, U.S. officials say. Proposals that the Japanese are carrying with courive, after taking soundings in them may go some distance toward dealing with these concerns, ac-While Mr. Reagan and Mr. Na-

In Japan, politicians, executives and workers are feeling increasingly hurt economically, with their ex ports and foreign securities holdings endangered by the falling dollar and stronger yen, for which they blame the United States. "Don't crowd us too far," said To-

nore the compelling economic ar

them to this pass.

miji Yamazaki, president of Yamatane Securities. "At some point, we will react strongly."

On the U.S. side, calls for countermeasures against Japan are in-Congress, especially by the Democratic majority, are rising. One ex-Washington, said, "They're just as

adamant on the trade issue in private as they are in public." But Allen Wallis, the undersecretary of state for economic affairs The trade issue bears no relation

who is Mr. Reagan's chief economic adviser for the meeting, said, to reality; Japan is not America's trade problem." The real causes of the trade problem, he said, were to be found

essentially in macroeconomics -the overall functioning of the U.S. economy in relation to Japan, Europe and other economies — rather than in the problems of individual industries. He stressed that, while the U.S. trade deficit with Japan last year was \$58 billion, the United States had a global deficit of \$166 billion.

We cannot blame Japan for the See JAPAN, Page 2

Reagan Hopes to Lift Japan Sanctions Soon President Reagan said he

hoped the United States could lift the sanctions before long. In Tokyo, Mr. Nakasone said the United States failed to carry out a commitment to reduce its budget deficit. Page 9.

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — In January 1981. William G. Bowdler, then assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, knew that he was one of several career diplomats who was likely to be replaced in the incoming Reagan administration. Mr. Bowdler was an accomplished professional diplomat who First of a series

had been in the Foreign Service for 30 years.

Before taking over the Latin

American policy job, he had served under Republican and Democratic presidents as ambassador to El Salvador, Guatemala and South Africa and as the State Department's director of intelligence and research.

By traditional Foreign Service standards, those credentials would have entitled Mr. Bowdler to a major ambassadorial appointment from the new administration. Instead, within 24 hours of President Ronald Reagan's inauguration, Mr. Bowdler was told that there was no longer a place for him

in the Foreign Service, In the next few months the Reagan team at the State Department swept aside virtually every career diplomat who had been involved in planning and directing the Carter administration's Central American

For the Foreign Service it was the beginning of what has turned into one of its most troubled periods in three decades.



During the 1980s, problems that had rankled the service for years



Senior diplomats must learn the language of American domestic

- David D. Newsom

came to the surface; new criticisms challenged traditional ways of doing business; morale plunged; future prospects dimmed

about include: Changes in the promotion system that many believe now dis-criminate unfairly against officers

with the greatest language and area Reduced chances for advancement caused by Mr. Reagan's awarding of large numbers of ambassadorships to political appoin-

The factors that brought this

tees, most of whom are poorly qualified by Foreign Service stan-• The austerity imposed by Con-

gress's unwillingness to provide money for foreign policy purposes. • The inability of the Foreign Service, a formerly tradition-bound bastion of white male elitism, to better reflect contemporary American society by providing opportunities for women and members of minority groups.

What happened at the State De-partment in the early days of the Resean administration seemed to demonstrate how vulnerable the Foreign Service bureaucracy is to political shifts. In Britain, France or West Ger-

many, election results may lead to modest changes of direction in foreign policy, but they have only marginal effects on the career diplomatic services of those countries. The election of Ronald Reagan demonstrated that such stability in

officers. Some privately compared it to the early 1950s, when Senator Jo-



The typical officer knows more about foreign politics than he does about the U.S.

son of professional diplomats was See DIPLOMATS, Page 2

- Lowrence Eagleburger the Foreign Service is far from guaranteed. The impact of the Reaseph McCarthy, Republican of "The costs of a rupture would be Wisconsin, made it fashionable to great to bear," said Robert allege that incompetence and treagan revolution on the service's morale was severe, according to many

The Other Face of India: Bihar Is Poor, Lawless, Violent

By Steven R. Weisman New York Times Service

illiterate farm laborer, Hari Charan, whose family has lived in the same colony of mud

hovels for 14 generations. We have to go hungry for many days, and sometimes we have to starve." This is Bihar, a state of 80 million people that represents the other face of India, a country that has made overall economic

gains in recent years. Bihar symbolizes a paradox of India's strongest economic boom the country has entire colonies of poor pessants, throwing enjoyed since independence 40 years ago. men, women, and children into bonfires or system of land and labor.

revolution" of advanced seeds, fertilizers, and cultivation techniques has helped yield

annual per capita income of \$111, lower

and lawless state. each year in scattered incidents, most of which are given little prominence in the

by feudal landlords. The landlord armies have set fire to

The peasant organizations include self-

proclaimed Communist radicals who supply the disaffected with homemade guns. en an old truck's steering wheel can be nd lawless state.

fashioned into a gun barrel at one of doz-tundreds are reported killed in Bihar ens of makeshift factories reportedly operating in the area.

peasant militias have "executed" land- Bhushan, a civil-rights activist connected search organization serving the Bihar government. "It's on racial lines, because 90

> peasants who are often beaten or evicted if they refuse to go along. Untouchables at the village of Nadaul

nearby village to escape such brutality. they were just passing by and we were sitting on a cot, they would beat us."

Forced to borrow money for seed or term for untouchables coined by Mohan- fertilizer at interest rates as high as 100 percent, the sharecroppers become increas-

"bonded" to the land to work under threat

The practice of bonded labor has also been outlawed, but authorities say it still exists in many parts of India, notably in Bihar. In some cases, the peasants start out owning their land, only to lose it, along

Bihar reflects the question of what hap-pens when the disparity between the haves and the have-nots stirs increasing resent-

said they had been forced to move from a ments among those left behind. The state's needs far outstrip the assis-"Early in the morning, they would send tance it gets. Though employment pro-for us to work in the fields," said Budhram grams generated 500,000 days of work last tance it gets. Though employment pro-

lords, decapitating them, and leaving their with the Sinha Institute in Patna, a re- of violence. 20 million metric tons of surplus buffer stocks of grain nationwide, eliminating the bodies and heads in nearby fields. GAYA, India — Across the parched The violence came to a boil last year at plains of eastern India, weary sharecropthe village of Arwal, where, journalists and percent of the harijans are black and the old specter of famine and mass starvation. pers harvest wheat under a blazing sun. Desperately poor and struggling under barriers of caste, Bihar ranks at the bottom witnesses said, at least 23 people were upper castes are light-skinned or white." But, at day's end, they have no money, intle to eat, and no land to call their own. "We have always been poor," said an killed when the police fired on a crowd of In violation of India's land-redistribuof all the country's indexes of handicaps. It 2,000 peasants demonstrating for their tion and minimum-wage laws, upper-caste with their freedom, when they fall into landlords pay as little as 50 cents a day to debt. is a state that cannot feed itself, with an

Discrimination on the basis of caste was supposedly outlawed years ago. But the system survives at its most virulent in Bi-

"It is not just economic," said Shashi some cases, they can no longer pay and are

say per capita consumption of cereal ns, beans, and lentils — the diet staple of the poor - have hardly increased ingly indebted to their landlords until, in throughout India in recent decades. At the

BUSINESS/FINANCE Chrysler Corp.'s profits fell 24.4 percent for the first quar-Page 11. In the north-central farm belt, a "green burning shacks. In other incidents, the

economic progress. In cities, towns, and even villages elsewhere, an emerging mid-dle class of perhaps 100 million Indians has been buying cars, motor scooters, soft drinks, and television sets, stimulating the

than in the poorest countries of the world. But Bihar is not merely India's poorest state; it is also its most corrupt, violent,

The dead are victims of murders or armed clashes between radical peasant militias and the police and "armies" fielded

har, establishing a hierarchy of the helpless. At the bottom of the rung are the harijans, or "people of God" — that is the das K. Gandhi — toiling under a seudal

Manji, a lanky man wearing a torn T-shirt. year, with payment made in the form of "If I became sick, they would beat us. If grain, people in Bihar are still hungry and Advocates for the poor, citing statistics,

'Glasnost' Thrusts Rock Music Into the Open

nost on the road" was the government sponsor-ship of a rock concert last year in Moscow to

raise money for the victims of the Chernobyl

By Christopher Boian International Herald Tribune

PARIS - From his black leather necktie and skin-tight spangled blue jeans to the tips of his pointed blue shoes, Alexander Sitkovetsky carries all the trappings of a rock star. In the era of glasnost, or "openness," in the Soviet Union, his day has come.

"This is a very special time for rock music in the Soviet Union," he said with a broad grin. "I would have to say that we are going places."

Life has changed dramatically, said Mr. Sit-

kovetsky, 32, the leader of the Soviet rock band Autograph, which is on its first tour of France. "When I began in the late 1960s," he said, "I can tell you, things were very different than

what they are today." In the last few years, many Soviet rock musicians have found themselves the beneficiaries

of official encouragement. This new government support of rock music is directly connected to all of the changes that are happening in the Soviet Union now," Mr.

Sitkovetsky said. Despite its gains, Soviet rock music generally remains timid compared to Western rock. To be considered for a contract with Melo-

diya, the state recording monopoly, a band must submit all of its lyrics for approval. References to sensitive political circumstances in the Soviet Union - particularly to the war in Afghanistan — are censored, as are overtly

The new official attitude toward rock music, Mr. Sitkovetsky said, only made it easier for young musicians to do what they had been

doing for years. "Rock music has been a part of Soviet culture since the late '60s and early '70s," he said. "But I think that for a long time many officials saw it only as a passing fashion. Now they realize that it is a popular and permanent art form."

nuclear disaster.

The Chernobyl concert included not only the older official musicians," Mr. Sitkovetsky said, "but also several new bands that have become quite popular with Soviet youth."

Until recently, all but the most subdued rock bands in the Soviet Union were often confined to illicit nightclubs and low-quality bootleg recordings, and were consistently condemned in the official press.

'When I began in the late 1960s, I can tell you, things were very different than what they are today.'

> - Alexander Sitkovetsky, Soviet rock musician

But in the past few years, a turnaround has taken place.

In 1985, the government established the Moscow Rock Laboratory, one of several organizations that offer amateur rock bands the opportunity to play publicly under official

"Of course rock'n'roll in the U.S.S.R. has been influenced by Western bands and trends," Mr. Sitkovetsky said. "But Soviet bands have a uniquely Russian sound. That does not mean that Soviet rock is balalaikas plugged into am-plifiers. But we have a great tradition of musical composers to draw from — Tchaikovsky, Stra-vinsky, Rachmaninoff — and I think it shows."

Each of the members of Autograph is a classically trained musician, but they cite West-An example of what another Soviet rock ern bands such as the Rolling Stones and Genemusician refers to, somewhat wryly, as "glas- sis among their favorites.

The growing official acceptance of rock in the Soviet Union has also generated debate among musicians. While some believe that official government approval of rock can only benefit the bands and their audiences, others perceive it as a government trap, an attempt to use rock music as a political tool.

Alexander Kan, a Leningrad rock critic, summarized the contradiction that occurs when government intervenes in what is traditionally a rebellious, anarchic musical genre. He told The New York Times recently, "It is a break-through, but still every sound, every record has

Komsomol, the youth branch of the Communist Party, which has been under pressure to increase enrollment, has turned to rock music as a means of soliciting members.

The organization has sponsored rock clubs in towns and cities throughout the Soviet Union, and has organized rock festivals such as one held last month at the Palace of Culture in Moscow, with the aim of bringing Soviet youth together in the name of officially sanctioned

'No, we do not feel we are being used by the government," Mr. Sitkovetsky said. "Of course is good for us that they have taken a real interest in our music. But we are professionals and I think we are just beginning to have some SUCCESS At it.'

Autograph was the only East bloc band to participate in Bob Geldor's Live Aid concert in 1985 for African victims of famine. Their performance took place in a Moscow television studio and was transmitted by satellite.

A recent article in Komsomolskaya Pravda. omsomol's official newspaper, quoted a wellknown Western rock band to argue in favor of the new official attitude to Soviet rock music. "In the '60s the Beatles wrote the lyrics 'Back in the U.S.S.R., You don't know how lucky you are," the article said, "It seems they were



Alexander Sitkovetsky, right, performing recently at the spring festival in Bourges, France, with Johnny Lyon of the American group Southside Johnny and the Asbury Jukes.

on the American demand for extra-experts say that the talk of overall

would lead to the murder of the two in Bihar not only are being left

WORLD BRIEFS

Sri Lanka Halts Raids on Rebel Areas

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (UPI) — The Sri Lanka government ended five days of air strikes Monday that were aimed at punishing Tamil separatists for the bus terminal bombing that killed 109 people last week. But the government warned that the raids could be resumed at any time.

It provided no casualty toll for the bombings of separatist-controlled areas of northern Sri Lanka, but the government claimed earlier that 80

people had been killed in the first attacks. Meanwhile, the police dispersed thousands of mourners at a Buddhig memorial service for victims of the bombing outside Colombo's main bus terminal. No serious incidents were reported at the service, but an officer said policemen moved in when the crowd grew to about 3,000 because of fear that it could get out of control.

Iran Reports Gains in Northeast Iraq

NICOSIA (AP) — Iranian forces, flown in by helicopter, advanced 15 miles (24 kilometers) into the mountains of northeast Iraq in a new Gulf offensive and killed or wounded 2,700 Iraqis, Iran's press agency said

The Islamic Republic News Agency quoted military communiques as saying the Iranians have liberated 37 villages and captured more than 91 square miles (233 square kilometers) of eastern Sulaimaniyeh Province in

The agency, monitored in Nicosia, said Iranian forces Monday crossed the Qezel River northwest of the provincial capital in the second phase of the drive launched Friday and occupied the northern slopes of the Gamou and Shankhesh ranges. There was no immediate comment from Baghdad on Iran's latest claims. On Sunday, an Iraqi spokesmen said the assault had been repulsed with heavy Iranian losses.

U.S. Installation Near Manila Attacked

MANILA (UPI) — The headquarters of the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group in a Manila suburb was attacked Monday by gunnen who fired from a car and threw grenades, causing minor damage but no injuries, the police said.

A caller told a Japanese news agency in Manila that a group called the Jihad Brigade was responsible. The caller said the attack "was connected to the bombing in Greece." A bomb attack on a bus carrying American military personnel injured 18 people outside Athens on Friday. A leftist group claimed responsibility, saying it was a protest against the presence of U.S. military bases in Greece.

A Philippine armed forces spokesman, Colonel Honesto Isleta, said the attackers fired automatic weapons at the concrete buildings of the headquarters in Quezon City and then threw five grenades into the

Finnish Coalition List Is Completed

keri, the negotiator appointed by President Mauno Koivisto to orga-nize a new government, completed plans Monday for a coalition that would include his conservative party for the first time in two decades.

Syrian troops are now in control of most of West Beirut, and at one policies help the places that are already advanced," said Dr. Prad-

"The 'green revolution' has by-passed Bihar," he said. "Because of rising prices, the harrians and peasants of this state are actually seeing

their standard of living decline." Bihar itself looks like the backward India of three decades ago. There are irrigation canals, power lines, tractors, and television aerials in many villages of the northcentral farm belt, but in the Gaya region the roads are crumbling, the irrigation ditches are uncompleted, JAPAN: Meeting Will Focus on Trade Dispute's Causes and the water pumps, the wells, and the water pumps, the wells, and the water pumps the water pumps the water pumps. the power lines are broken. Even a

India's Other Face

(Continued from Page 1)

same time, the poor have also been

Because of these factors, many

progress is illusory and that many

hit hard by inflation.

Sinha Institute.

market oriented, sector selective, a response to U.S. demands -giv. clothes and have a ravaged look as This process already has begun en Japanese pride and the delicate they toil in the fields or dig ditches, state of politics at home - but as load rocks, and spread asphalt unpolicy actions that the government der government road-repair pro-

In interviews, many peasants said they were somewhat better off than a few years ago, if only marginally, because of access to government employment programs.

United States and rises in Japanese however, was that they often had to pay bribes and that much of the money intended for the poor had been siphoned off by the middleand upper-caste administrators of the employment programs.

At a road project, Rajender Bind, a 35-year-old harijan, Asian countries, where most of Jasmoked a crumpled cigarette, pan's past aid has gone, but to coughed, and said that he could find work only a few days a month. His income, he said, has failed to keep pace with rising prices of rice,

HELSINKI (AP) - Harri Hol-

Mr. Holkeri, 50, a former chairman of the conservative National Coalition Party, announced that he would present his list of proposed ministers to the president Wednes-

day.

The conservatives were the biggest winners in the elections last month with a gain of nine among the 200 seats of the Ednskunta, or parliament. They now hold 53 seats. The Social Democrats, who have dominated Finnish politics

Harri Holkeri for 50 years, hold 56. For the Record Israeli military authorities ordered Monday the expulsion of a Palestinian student leader suspected of inciting violent demonstrations at a university on the occupied West Bank. Marwan Barghouti, 26, is chair-

man of the student council at Bir Zeit University. A Yugoslav court has postponed the execution of Andrija Artukovic, 87, who was convicted in Yugoslavia of ordering the deaths of more than 1,000 persons during World War II. He was extradited in February 1986 from Seal Beach, California. (UPI)
Seventy-mine Roman Catholic nums went on a hunger strike Monday in

Kwangiu, South Korea, joining 15 priests who began a fast there last week. They want the South Korean government to resign and allow free elections, Catholic officials said.

(Reuters) (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Spain's Iberia airline was forced to cancel flights Monday after a

Police Fight Students in Cape Town

JOHANNESBURG - Police used whips and fired tear gas and birdshot Monday in running bat-tles with hundreds of students. both blacks and whites, at an anti-

government protest at the University of Cape Town, officials said. The melee broke out at the multiracial university after anti-apartheid student organizations held a

South Africa has severely restricted the reporting of unrest or dissent. Correspondents may be fined or imprisoned for failing to submit to censors articles that contravene regulations.

midday rally to protest a South African Army commando raid in Zambia on Saturday in which four persons were killed. After the rally, students marched around the cam-

Some students were arrested, the government-controlled South African Broadcasting Corporation reported. It was one of the most violent campus disturbances since a nationwide state of emergency was declared in June 1986.

There were no immediate official reports of injuries, but a journalist who was at the campus said at least four students were hit by birdshot and others were injured by whips. The government's Bureau for Information said the police fired tear gas and used whips on students after police and private vehicles were stoned. It said officers fired birdshot when they feared the tear gas would spread from the campus

to a highway.

Reporters at the campus said the first clash occurred after some marchers threw stones and bottles

at a police car. Reporters said about 100 police officers were involved in the clashes, during which students erected and set fire to a barricade at the university's main entrance and later barricaded themselves in the student union building.

The bureau said about 300 stu-

dents were involved in the unrest. **■ Political Motive Seen** Prime Minister Robert Mugabe

of Zimbabwe has said Pretoria's raid on Zambia over the weekend was aimed at catching more votes for South Africa's ruling party in next month's whites-only general ington wanted any pact cutting elections, Reuters reported from medium-range missiles to include

Terror Suspects Seek Release of Germans in Beirut BIHAR: By James M. Markham

BONN - A jailed Lebanese terrorist suspect and his brother have written to their relatives in Beirut urging them to free two West Germans who have been held hostage there for three months, according to a senior official.

The West German official, who has close knowledge of the case, said that the terrorist suspect, Mohammed Ali Hamadeh, 22, and his brother, Abbas Ali Hamadeh, 28, had made clear in their joint appeal that there would be no movement on their legal situation until the two Germans were freed.

The initiative coincides with what appears to be a toughened West German position on a case that has been followed with keen interest in the United States.

CHINA:

West Germany.

nal shifts in policy.

inal statement.

Rejkyavik formula.

Goal on Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

Third World and Communist

The council was formed in 1983

to seek ways to remove the main

obstacles to world peace and devel-

opment. Its chairman is Helmut

Analysts said meetings of the

council and its associated policy board were being used by China and the Soviet Union to explore

one another's intentions and to sig-

Sources at the Kuala Lumpur

conference said Mr. Huang and

Mr. Suslov seemed to be at logger-

heads at one point over medium-

range missiles but agreed on com-

promise wording for the council's

The statement said, in part, that

the first priority was to conclude

without delay an agreement on

balanced, gradual and eventual

elimination" of medium-range mis-

siles "starting on the basis" of the

The Soviet foreign minister,

Eduard A. Shevardnadze, said dur-

ing a visit to Australia last month

that if medium-range missiles were

eliminated in Europe, "then in Asia

they would not last long."
Richard N. Perle, U.S. assistant

secretary of defense for interna-

tional security policy, said on Japa-

nese television April 4 that Wash-

Mohammed Ali Hamadeh was extradited to the United States if tages. But, from the outset of the arrested in Frankfurt Airport on the two Germans were freed. But drama, the Kohl government re-Jan. 13 carrying three bottles con-they stressed that the first move jected that option, according to an-Jan. 13 carrying three bottles containing the explosive methyl ni- was up to the kidnapper trate. In retaliation, gunmen in Bei- Cordes and Mr. Schmidt. rut seized two German business representatives, Rudolf Cordes and Alfred Schmidt.

The United States has demanded the extradition of Mr. Hamadeh for his suspected role in the hijacking of a TWA airliner to Beirut in 1985 that resulted in the slaying of an American passenger. Mr. Ha-madeh's older brother, Abbas Ali Hamadeh, was detained Jan. 26 and his interrogation led to a bigger cache of methyl nitrate in the Saarland on the French frontier.

In their joint letter, the two brothers reportedly said that they were being well-treated in prison

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Wallis said the U.S. position

for the Nakasone-Reagan talks had

six main elements, most of which

the United States had been advo-

make it more attractive to foreign and domestic investment; the Unit-

ed States seeks a gradual reduction

in the Japanese capital flowing into

Encouraging further liberaliza-

tion of Japan's financial and capi-

tal markets, to make them as accessible to U.S. investment as the U.S.

trade barriers to permit exports

and imports to flow based on com-

parative advantage, in which coun-

tries make and sell products that they are best at and leave to others

(Continued from Page 1)

systems. He is believed to be seek-

ing assurances that whatever agree-

ment is reached between the super-

powers would not do away with 72

Pershing-1A missile launchers held by the West German Air Force; the

warheads for these missiles are un-

Mr. Kohl and the Christian

Democrats have little support for

their resistance to the zero option

der U.S. control.

ARMS: Kohl Fails to Forge Position

• Demanding the removal of

the United States, as one way of

reducing the trade deficit.

capital market is to theirs.

• Encouraging Japan to restruc-

\$108 billion in deficit with other

nations," he said.

cating for some time:

was up to the kidnapoers of Mr. Through other channels in Bei-

rut, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government has also made it known to the kidnappers that it has no intention of freeing the two arrested brothers in a swap, according to the official. The kidnappers are believed to be members of a Shiite clan with ties to the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God.

There has so far been no response to the letter from the kidappers, the official said.

Earlier this month, members of a U.S. Senate anti-terrorism caucus of trying him in West Germany for warned the Kohl government the TWA hijacking, a step that and that it was unlikely that Moagainst swapping Mohammed Ali
could lead to a life sentence for the
hammed Ali Hamadeh would be Hamadeh for the two German hosLebanese.

> the products in which they have The proposals Mr. Nakasone transistor radio is a rarity.

jected that option, according to an-

dition, fearing that acceding to it

tarily to liberate the two hostages.

But the West German side rejected

this as too risky, according to a

While reluctant to extradite Mo-

hammed Ali Hamadeh, Bonn is

known to be exploring the option

Western intelligence official.

Bonn has, however, temporized

other official close to the case.

Germans in Beirut.

with the opening of Japan's teletional law but unilaterally if necessary, to remove unfair trade practices, as the United States has done on the microchip matter. There are signs that Washington would like

Japan as soon as possible. • Cooperating with Japan internationally to strengthen the world trading and monetary systems.

to end the punitive tariffs against

communications sector.

In effect, the administration is proposing to forge a coalition between the United States and Japan, a sort of Group of Two, with capital-rich Japan assuming greater responsibilities for helping to solve Third World debt problems.

on short-range systems. One ally is Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of

France, who on Sunday, after meeting with Prime Minister Mar-

garet Thatcher of Britain, came out

against the abolition of short-range

less of an advantage.

Will be bringing to Washington appear to dovetail with these U.S.

Sectors through the so-called objectives. According to Japanese drought. Peasants in the central MOSS talks. MOSS stands for sources, these will not be offered as part of the state wear tattered clothes and have a rayaged look as has decided to submit to Japan's parliament, the Diet. The main elements in this package will be a program to speed up the growth of the domestic economy, increases in government purchases from the

> These increases in foreign aid, not linked to Japanese exports, are expected to be channeled through the World Bank or regional development banks to debtor countries. The money will go not only to pan's past aid has gone, but to Latin American and African countries, too. The Japanese are talking about a foreign aid package of \$30 billion for Latin America alone.

> > (Continued from Page 1)

slowdown strike by maintenance employees led to a shortage of service-able aircraft, a spokesman said. Meanwhile, Spain's air controllers have called off a six-day stoppage scheduled for next month after talks with authorities, union sources said Monday.

ltaly's railroad system was paralyzed Monday when 220,000 employees staged a 24-hour strike to support union demands for raises and greater investment in the network. Officials said the strike blocked all local and long-distance passenger and freight trains.

British Airways is installing video cameras at Heathrow Airport on which it said passengers could register complaints or compliments. The cameras will be placed in booths in two of the four terminals. "They will have one minute in which to record their message," a spokesman said.
"We're hoping it will bring forward constructive criticism, but obviously we're going to have people complaining."

PLO: Egypt Shuts Offices Over Decision to Sever Links

(Continued from Page 1) after the assassination of President

Egyptian-Israeli accords.

Anwar Sadat, who signed the Meanwhile, in Paris, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac urged Prime

international Middle East peace Middle East. conference, but Mr. Shamir restat- Mr. Chira

ed his opposition. Mr. Chirac said he told Mr. Shamir that the 12 European Community nations favored the concept of Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Mon- an international conference, in-

day to consider the concept of an volving the interested parties in the Mr. Chirac said his two-hour meeting with Mr. Shamir was conducted "in a spirit of cooperation

and not of contestation."

■ U.S. Is Not Encouraged The United States said Monday that it was not encouraged by the

PLO meeting in Algiers, Reuters reported from Washington. "From what we know thus far of the results" of the meeting, said Charles E. Redman, the State Department spokesman, "they are not

encouraging,"
Mr. Redman said that despite the meeting. Washington was determined that "the search for peace in the Middle East will go forward."



To Protect Ozone GENEVA - Scientific experts from nearly 40 countries began ne-

Mostafa Tolba, the executive director of the United Nations Environment Program, opened a fourday meeting of the group.



Eastern Europe and Asia. The Reagan administration al-■ Soviet Draft Offered ways has denied that there was a purge in 1981. The Soviet Union presented its Senior members of the administration said unofficially, however,

formal draft language Monday for a treaty on medium- and shortthat their aim was to get rid of everyone they felt could not be enrange nuclear missiles, United ress International reported from trusted to carry out what would Washington had presented a

draft treaty outline on mediumrange missiles March 4. Soviet delegates then requested a full plenary meeting of medium-range negotiat-ing groups so that Moscow could as a base for spreading subversion through the hemisphere. The administration's pursuit of present what the Kremlin called its new proposals."

UN Pact Discussed

gotiating an international accord Monday to reduce chemical emissions damaging the world's protective ozone layer.

bels against the leftist Sandinista government in Managua. The treatment meted out to Mr. Bowdler and his associates hit the Foreign Service with a shock whose

aftereffects are still being felt. Other administrations, including that of President Jimmy Carter, had sought to impose their ideological views on foreign policy, particularly in regard to Latin America.

Bureau of Inter-American Affairs carried out by the Reagan team caused many career diplomats to conclude that a new rule was being written; that if they were too diligent in trying to carry out the poli-cies of a specific administration, their loyalty might be questioned

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DIPLOMATS: A Troubled Decade Gets Harder for U.S. Foreign Service

the Communist governments Ideological pressures have reced-ed, according to many career diplomats, since George P. Shuitz sucsecretary of state in 1982,

Mr. Shultz restored morale considerably by picking bright young are willing to entrust it with the members of the service as his key conduct of foreign policy. aides. He has stood up for the Forbecome the most controversial foreign Service in difficult moments. eign policy of the Reagan presiden- For example, in the furor involving cy: its effort to block what the security at the U.S. Embassy in security at the U.S. Embassy in administration perceived as a Sovi-Moscow, Mr. Shultz has asserted et-Cuban effort to use Nicaragua that the responsibility is his and has sought to avert a new wave of congressional criticism of the Foreign

Still the 1980s have been an esthat goal evolved into its embattled policy of support for the guerrilla pecially unhappy time for U.S. cawar waged by the Nicaraguan rereer diplomats. It began with the trauma in November 1979 of seeing their col-

leagues among the 52 persons held hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran for 444 days while the American government looked on in belpless anguish. Now, the Iran-contra affair has

exposed the Foreign Service to new humiliation, revealing how its ostensible role as the principal instru-But the wholesale purging of the ment of U.S. foreign policy was called the State Department, bureau of Inter-American Affairs usurped by the staff of the National causes them to turn to agencies Security Council.

> vears of experience in dealing with Iran and the Middle East had to House consciously chose to ignore their advice and expertise. Instead, Lieutenant Colonel Oli-

ver L. North, a supposedly lowlevel National Security Council staff member with no background in Middle Eastern affairs, had been Intelligence Agency. allowed to circumvent the author-

later, under a different president Reagan's ability to govern was de-with very different views. Reagan's ability to govern was de-scribed privately by one senior secretary of state for political at-State Department official as "the worst-case, horrible example of what can happen when the governceeded Alexander M. Haig Jr. as ment and people of this country secretary of state in 1982.

> Increasingly, the State Department has been relegated to the routine of diplomacy: the stamping of visas and helping American tour-ists who have fallen ill or lost their passports; of acting as mail carriers in routine exchanges with other governments; and, at a time when terrorism has become the sinister suming the risks inherent in main-

> professional diplomatic service and

abroad However, when policy decisions are being made, presidents and their senior advisers, usually trained in the result-oriented school of domestic politics, are easily frustrated by the cantion and compromises that are the traditional tools of professional diplomats.

taining an American presence

Often, their impatience with "the fudge factory," as John F. Kennedy causes them to turn to agencies advocating solutions that seem to Foreign Service officers with promise quick and more clear-cut

Throughout the postwar period, face the realization that the White the State Department has often been on the losing side of the struggles for power and influence between it and other agencies with a stake in foreign policy - the National Security Council staff, the Defense Department, the Central

"It's more important for senior ity of Mr. Shultz and the State diplomats to learn to speak the language of domestic politics than it is to learn a foreign language." said and the chaos it created for Mr. David D. Newsom, who served in

secretary of state for political at fairs, usually the department highest career post.
The typical Foreign Service ofWHAT

ficer knows more about the politics of Gabon or Bolivia or whatever than he does about Wisconsin or Alabama," added Lawrence S. Eagleburger, who held the post in the Reagan administration. Instead of area experts, the administration has tended to rely in

Central America on Foreign Ser-

vice officers with reputations as

good generalists willing to follow orders and not raise troubling ques-One Foreign Service officer, conmirror image of diplomacy, of as-

America midway through the Reagan administration, said:
"It isn't embarrassing that the secretary of state doesn't know anything about Central America. And it is only moderately embarrassing that the assistant secretary doesn't know very much. But it's very bad when the deputy assistant secretaries and even the office di-

rectors know so little." TOMORROW: Experts or gen-

BEATH NOTICES

The staff of the International Herald Tribune extends its sincere sympathy to Juanita Caspari on the death of her father

Ernest CASPARI on Saturday 25, April, 1987.

MATHIAS POLAROVITS

alias Paul Mathias past away on the 9th
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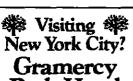
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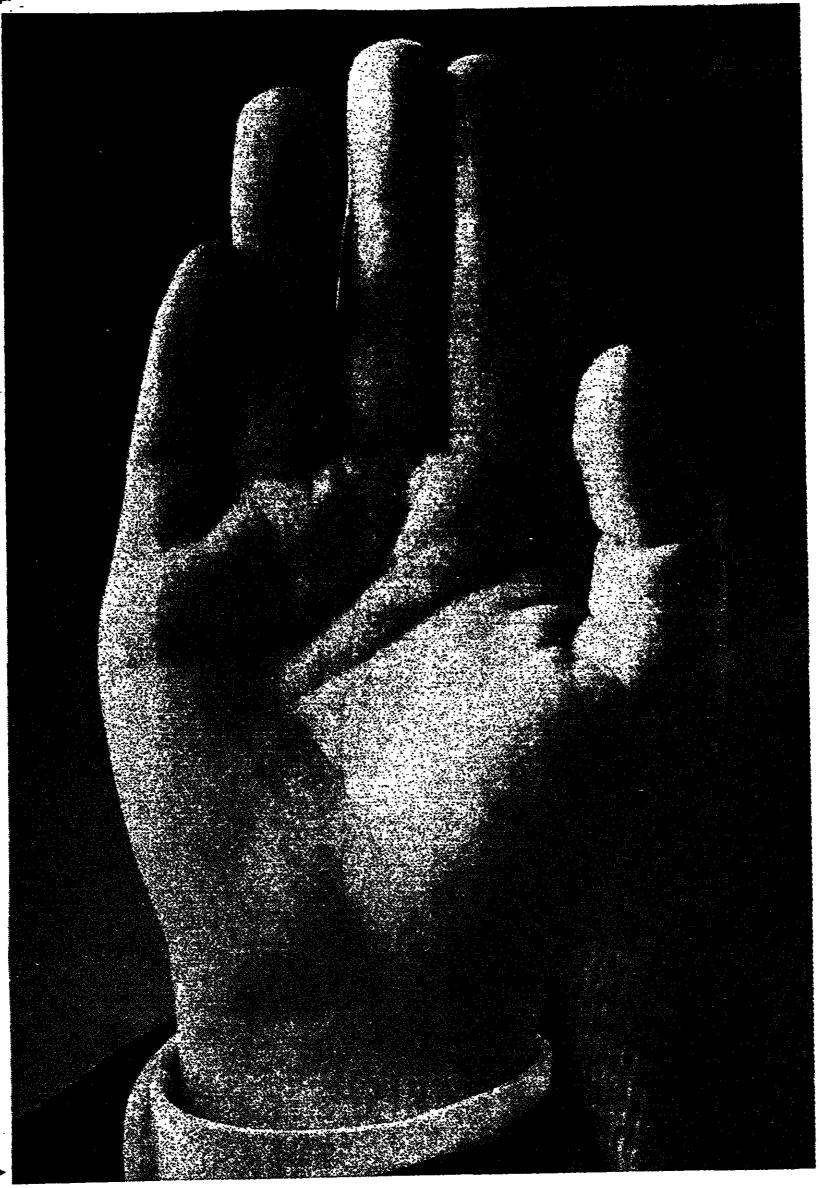
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For Japanese Action

Sign of global responsibility, albeit late. But generous gestures by a nation grown rich on export surpluses must not distract from fundamental responsibility - to cut those chronic and disruptive surpluses.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone presents his loan plan and other intentions to President Reagan this week. All of his ideas show progress, but applause is premature. Mr. Nakasone already has a backlog of unfulfilled promises to Washington.

Indeed, the atmosphere for the Reagan-Nakasone talks is wretched. The two largest industrial powers, heavily dependent on each other, are at loggerheads over trade and economic policy. America has an intolerable trade deficit, Japan a heady surplus. Both resist difficult moves to correct the imbalances. Washington's politicians blame Japan for a deficit largely made in America. Japan drags its feet on internal restructuring demanded by its global role. Both leaders have been crippled politically. Mr. Reagan struggles after the Iran-contra affair. Mr. Nakasone's authority has been drastically weak-

ened by the defeat of his sales tax proposal. Rather than stand up to protectionist pres-sure from semiconductor makers, Mr. Reagan has imposed stiff tariffs on electronic products to punish Japan for its overwhelming success with computer chips. Senior emissaries of both governments spent last week rehashing this and other points of friction. They got nowhere. This week, even while Mr. Nakasone visits, the House will take up the

Japan's reported plan to put up \$30 bil-lion for loans to Latin America is a welcome labor and industry to burden the bill with import restrictions aimed directly at Japan.

Mr. Nakasone's package, according to advance reports, adds to previous commitments to beef up government spending on projects that stimulate domestic consumption, to increase government purchases abroad and to open Japan's doors to more American goods and services. Loans for Latin America would be new, and particularly auspicious because Japan has concentrated on building up its own part of the world.

This would not be its first move to help other areas; recently Tokyo made contributions and loans to the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other agencies - all appropriate to its number two ranking, and all a long time coming.

Details of the new loan plan are said to be incomplete. Apparently there would be little direct government to government lending; more likely would be government funds funneled through multinational agencies or private funds with government guarantees. Also helpful, Japan would not require the borrowers to buy Japanese goods — a restriction on past loans that added to the export surplus.

Credits, welcome as they are, do not fill the need for an assault on that surplus. That must come from other measures. For the good of Japan as well as other nations rich and poor, the Japanese economy must grow faster, import more and consume production that now goes for exports. If Japan means to be a leader, here is the chance.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Wrong on Pakistan

become able to build nuclear weapons, and it is gambling that its most powerful ally, the United States, will not do anything about it. The vote in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the other day says that so far Pakistan is right.

The United States has committed itself to do whatever it can to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons - and, its law says, that includes cutting off all foreign aid to a country that violates the prohibition. But Pakistan provides the crucial supply routes and staging areas for the guerrilla resistance to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. This is a genuine dilemma. But there are, at a minimum, signals that can be sent and steps that can be taken which, while not inhibiting the Afghan resistance, at least would not seem so complaisant and fatalistic on the U.S. part about accepting what the Pakistanis are up to on their bomb.

It's just that the United States will not take such measures. The Foreign Relations Committee was unwilling to vote even for a partial reduction of aid to Pakistan, as a warning. That was a bad vote.

Once, a decade ago, the United States suspended aid to Pakistan because of its nuclear ambitions. But after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan it reversed itself; Congress enacted a special exemption to the law to get aid flowing again. Pakistan blandly denied any nuclear intentions, but was obviously continuing to work on weapons. In 1984, President Reagan wrote to President Zia ul-Haq expressing concern and warning of severe consequences if Pakistan began enriching uranium above the level that power plants use. By late last year it was clear that they were enriching to weapons grade and beyond. Washington keeps shaking its finger angrily, but Pakistan has learned that it can safely ignore all finger shaking, congressional restrictions and presidential warnings.

Attempting to defend his vote against

any penalty for Pakistan, Senator Christopher J. Dodd declared that cutting off aid hasn't worked with India and won't work with Pakistan." It is true that the Indians have been very tough negotiators on nuclear fuel and other related matters since they exploded a bomb in 1974, and that such international criticism as they incurred at the time has not exactly put them out of the nuclear business or made them resolve all the ambiguities that still mark the line between their peaceful nuclear projects and the capacity of those projects to be turned to nonpeaceful purposes. But the Indians have been more cautious and restrained.

In regard to Pakistan, the United States has been unable to find a balance between the two policies that it is trying to pursue. Meanwhile, Pakistan progresses slowly but steadily toward making South Asia a very much more dangerous place.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Play That SDI Card

President Reagan is fond of saying that the Russians are tough bargainers. They are, and thus must see what is happening to "star wars," his key bargaining chip in the strategic arms talks. He is on the verge of losing it. Mr. Reagan's vision of a Strategic Defense Initiative may never be achievable in space

but it has packed a powerful diplomatic punch. Moscow has shown itself willing to pay a high price in reducing offensive arms to slow the program down. But now the dream and the punch are fading, fast. Congress expects to cut the funding request in half. Equally devastating, a group of leading American physicists concludes that it would take 10 years even just to assess whether critical star wars components would work.

The administration fights back, assailing cuts as irresponsible and the physicists' report as "unduly pessimistic." These responses carry little weight in Washington. How long will they carry weight in Moscow?

If Mr. Reagan ever expects anything for star wars at the negotiating table, he had better try for it soon. If not — if he still insists that it is not a chip at all but a practical strategic program — he needs a prompt, persuasive answer to the physicists' doubts. Otherwise the United States will pay an enormous price for his stubbornness.

Moscow offers to cut by half its strategic land-based missiles, particularly the large ones, in return for President Reagan imposing restraint on star wars. But if Washington restrains the program first, Moscow will demand more or offer less.

Arms control advocates tend to disdain bargaining chips or the idea of developing. weapons for trading purposes. But the re-cord demonstrates their effectiveness — if the weapons are in fact cashed in rather than kept in the arsenal.

President Nixon used an earlier antiballistic missile system to win the first freeze on Soviet missiles. Mr. Reagan had a chance to use the new MX missile to gain cuts in Soviet missiles. At the start of his administration, Congress stood ready to buy at least 200 because he argued that they were needed as bargaining chips. But he

insisted on going ahead with construction rather than negotiation, only to see Congress sharply cut the number of MXs. Moscow pocketed the concession. Its qualms notwithstanding, Congress went along with the administration for four years, until it became convinced that Mr. Reagan would not trade MXs for Soviet SS-18s.

In the case of star wars, Congress has also gone along with the administration, despite even deeper doubts. Few legislators ever bought Mr. Reagan's dream of space-based defenses rendering nuclear weapons "impo-tent and obsolete." Fewer still wanted to undernine his bargaining power. So the star wars program was more than doubled, even as research plans threatened the critically important anti-ballistic missile treaty, and even as it became plain that millions were being wasted on ill-considered projects.

"Ill-considered" would be a kind summarization of the new report from the American Physical Society, the premier group of its kind. The Pentagon gave it access to all the relevant classified information. Although the panel acknowledged "substantial progress," it concluded that "significant gaps" remain in the understanding of lasers and particlebeam weapons, so central to star wars. The panel also termed the system's survivability in space "highly questionable."

Perhaps of greatest significance to the arms talks, the panel said that more than a decade would be needed before it would be possible to pass further judgment. That fits well with discussions at the Reykjavik summit meeting, where the two sides neared agreement on pledging not to withdraw from the ABM treaty for 10 years. The administration now offers only seven years, but that difference obviously can be worked out.

Even with negotiated limits, star wars research will continue. Virtually all sides realize that this is necessary and prudent. In this sense, Mr. Reagan's vision can be protected. But the chance to bring about a large cut in powerful Soviet missiles will be jeopardized unless Mr. Reagan moves now to cash in the expendable parts of his dream.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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OPINION

The Arms Debate: Bet on Shultz and Nitze

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There is go W ing to be some kind of agree-ment with the Russians on the control of nuclear weapons. On that most observers agree. But many of the most experienced minds in Washington are divided on what it should be. Ironically, the objections in this next phase of the long controversy are not coming from those who oppose a verifiable agreement with the Russians but from some of its most influential advocates.

For example, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft, the White House national security adviser from 1975 to 1977, both think that the Reagan adminis-tration's policy, while "superficially attractive," is seriously flawed.

Mr. Scowcroft insists that the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise iles in 1983 was undertaken primarily to reassure European allies that America was irrevocably linked to the defense of Europe. What, he asks, are they to think when it now proposes to remove the missiles? Are they to tell their people that the sacrifice they called for such a short time ago was a mistake? How can its reversal be seen as anything but a

weakening of that linking assurance? Many thoughtful Europeans are asking the same thing. But there is a problem. If the United States refuses to negotiate on the "star wars" pro-gram and abandons its own proposal to eliminate medium-range missiles, how will it get the verifiable agreement now supported by both Ronald who has great influence on Capitol Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev? Hill -two other factors stand in the

This is the question being asked by Secretary of State George Shultz and his principal adviser on nuclear policy, Paul Nitze. They see the ments in the Kissinger-Scowcroft reservations, but are concerned that in this critical negotiating phase the coun-sels of perfection will overwhelm the advantages of the possible.

With Mr. Shultz and Mr. Nitze at his side. Mr. Reagan has a good chance of winning this argument in Congress. Mr. Shultz and Mr. Nitze are quiet survivors. They have gone over the advantages and disadvantages of the proposals with the noisy opponents of an arms agreement, most of them now retired, and are convinced that their present position, while not ideal, will retain a nuclear deterrent even without the medium- and short-range missiles.

They are also convinced that the problem of verification, so long a barrier to agreement, can now be removed, and that America will lose everything if it falls apart in pressing for the unattainable.

They are not saying that their compromises are free of chance, but

merely that the time has come to take a chance on peace. Aside from the arguments of Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Scowcroft - and, perhaps more important, the doubts

of Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia

way of consensus in Washington. One is the hangover of the Reykia.

vik summit, followed by the Iran-contra scandals, all of which shook confidence in the administration's judgment both at home and in the other allied capitals.

The other is the suspicion that Mr. Reagan is too eager for a foreign policy triumph in the last months of his term to redeem his failures.

It would be a mistake to believe that Mr. Shultz and Mr. Nitze, of all people, are preoccupied with the president's historical record, as much. as they like him. They are serious, nonpolitical men, no less concerned with the vital interests of the republic than are Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Scowcroft. They may have their limi-

ing too trustful of the Russians.

Mr. Nitze has been negotiating with them for more than a generation. He had trouble with President

Carter precisely because Mr. Carter thought he was too skeptical and even hostile toward the Russians. Also, although Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Scowcroft do not like the Shultz-Nitze formula, nobody in Washington has more respect for these two. Mr. Kissinger used to say that if he had to choose the character and ex-

perience of any man to be president of the United States, he would choose those of George Shultz. That may not be the judgment of all members of the Senate, who have their own well-known personal preferences, but when it comes to the point of decision, the chances are that the quiet survivors will prevail. The New York Times.

Without the SS-20s, Zero Makes Sense

THE affiance determined that it needed in theater missiles capable of threatening targets on Soviet territory because of Soviet deployment of missiles of less than intercontinental range, i.e. SS-20s, that threaten NATO countries from Soviet territory. The alliance also determined that elimination of the SS-20 and other Soviet missiles of its class would remove the need for NATO deployments. In other words, the U.S. INF missiles were intended to reassure the allies about the continued effectiveness of NATO's deterrent strategy in the face of SS-20s. As the alies themselves made clear, such reassurance would be unnecessary, given the other U.S. contributions to NATO's defense, if the SS-20s were eliminated, as the zero option does. — Paul H. Nitze, special assistant to the president and the secretary of state

on arms control matters, writing in The Washington Post.

But Battlefield Nuclear Weapons Should Go First

W ASHINGTON — The Reagan administra-tion has embraced the concept of eliminat-ing nuclear missiles from Europe with an enthusiasm imseen in an administration that treated arms

control like a pariah for its first six years in office I would like to welcome any convert to the cause. My one problem with the Reagan conversion is that it exudes more zeal than rationality. The Reagan plan for nuclear weapons in Europe would have us eliminate the weapons we should keep and keep the weapons we should eliminate.

There are three categories of nuclear weapon in Europe. First, there are long-range intermediate-range nuclear forces, or LRINF. (The terminology is ridiculous, but we're stuck with it.) These are missiles with a range of 600 to 3,000 miles (1,000 to 5,000 kilometers). Second, there are short-range intermediate-range nuclear forces, or SRINF. These are missiles with a range of 300 to 600 miles. Finally, there are battlefield or tactical nuclear weapons, which include land mines, artillery shells and truly short-range missiles.

Both we and the Soviets have long-range INF missiles. Ours are the Pershing-2 and GLCMs whose deployment in the early 1980s prompted so many anti-nuke marches in Europe. As for short-range INF missiles, we have none and the Soviets have about 140. Both of us have thousands of battlefield nuclear weapons. Of the three categories, the most dangerous are

the battlefield nuclear weapons. In the event of a Soviet attack, allied forces will be struggling to avoid losing ground and commanders will be asking to use battlefield nuclear weapons before

By Les Aspin The writer, a Wisconsin Democrat, is chairman of the House Armed Services Committee

their positions are overrun. In the most tense and unnerving days of any war, the first few days, anxious officials will be faced with a decision on resorting to nuclear weapons. It is the worst choice

anyone can face: Use 'em or lose 'em. We ought to be moving nuclear weapons away from the battlefield. Modern technology gives missiles fired from a thousand miles away roughly the same accuracy as an artillery shell fired from a dozen miles away. And a missile sitting a thousand miles from the battlefront has two other advan-

tages: First, it is in no danger of being overrun, and second, it is much easier for NATO headquarters and political leaders to keep control over use. But what are we negotiating with the Russians? Ronald Reagan has proposed eliminating all long-range INF missiles. Mikhail Gorbachev has pro-posed that we eliminate both long-range and short-range INF missiles from Europe, and Secretary of State George Shultz has accepted that as the goal of the upcoming Geneva talks. That will leave us with battlefield nuclear weapons — pre-

cisely the ones we ought to be eliminating. Mr. Reagan is not a convert to arms control. He is a nuclear disarmer. Disarmers simply want to abolish whole categories of nuclear weaponry, thinking that the world is better off by virtue of our having fewer numbers of weapons. But the point is not just to reduce numbers. The

nuclear war. In that regard, some nuclear weapons are more dangerous than others. Battlefield nuclear weapons are one of the most danserous. Silobased missiles that are vulnerable to attack are another. Again, the danger is that if you don't use them you take the chance of losing them.

Ironically, the battlefield weapon problem is one we have the ability to solve unilaterally — a rare instances where unilateralism is a real option. We ought to replace battlefield nuclear weapons umlaterally with weapons of greater range. Don't even try to negotiate with the Soviets — we'll never reach a verifiable agreement. Some of these weapons are so small that one man can carry them. But the double zero agreement we are working on with the Soviets — zero LRINF and zero SRINF — makes such a unilateral restructuring illegal. It all comes down to a question of the purpose

of arms control. While it would be nice to reduce the numbers of weapons, that is not the real point of arms control. Blind submission to reductions could actually make the world less safe. While it may be desirable to reduce Pentagon

budgets, that is not the real purpose of arms control, either. Less reliance on nuclear weapons actually means more reliance on conventional weapons, which is a more costly route to take. The purpose of arms control - the bottom line. in today's parlance - is to make the outbreak of nuclear war less likely. By that definition, neither

the ideas of Ronald Resean nor the ideas of Mikhail Gorbachev pass muster. The Washington Post.

TRACE

Bad Habits **Take Time** To Change

By Hobart Rowen

T OKYO — Americans as well as Japanese who care about the relationship between their two countries have a sense of foreboding. There is a feeling in Tokyo that the current trade conflict is qualitatively different from the frequent "tensions" of the past decade.

The worry is that Japan and the United States may be on a collision course because, although critical measures that each country needs to take are obvious, the politicians in Tokyo and Washington are not equal to the task of shifting gears in time.

At the end of three intensive days of

talks at the seventh Shimoda Conference at Oiso, former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, after noting the increasingly tense economic buildup, said:
"On bilateral security and political relationships, our countries are closer than ever before. That is a precious

thing we must nourish, and make sure we don't do anything to upset it."

The talks showed, however, that old habits on both sides of the Pacific are frustrating a commonsense approach. Everyone present conceded that Japan must further expand its economy to provide a better standard of living for its citizens and must drop trade barriers that keep out some foreign goods.

And everyone, including the U.S. congressional delegation, was for a big slash in the American budget deficit, for rebuilding the industrial base. No one advocated relying on driving the dollar down as the single solution to the massive American trade deficit.

It's Time to Catch Up With the Times

ORTY years ago, the United States helped Japan set exchange rates that

accepted Japan's closed markets as one means of getting its infant industries

on their feet. Until the 1960s the United States turned a deliberate blind eye to

Japan's derogations from GATT principles in the name of economic resuscita-

tion from the ravages of war. The policy made sense at the time, and it worked.

But now the Japanese trade surplus that America tolerated - indeed.

Policy planners had been hoping that as Japan grew economically and technologically, it would shoulder a larger burden in the political as well as trading life of the Western alliance. Opening its markets wider to trade and investment would be a sign of greater burden-sharing. Instead, U.S. policy

makers see Japan making only begrudging commercial concessions more consistent with a managed trade regime than an open trade system.

The change in U.S. policy in 1987 is to see national security and the needs of

the Western alliance in a new light. The semiconductor pact is only the beginning of U.S. demands. We can expect America to push for a new code of

conduct, tailored for the 1990s instead of the 1950s, that will embrace other

critical sectors, perhaps telecommunications, supercomputers and satellites.

If Japan will not open its markets to advanced American products, is unable to wean its infant industries and continues to refuse to abide by GATT

— Paula Stern, who chaired the U.S. International Trade Commission from 1984 to 1986, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

principles, then it must expect retaliation. This is a turning point.

encouraged - has grown to an intolerable \$60 billion.

were intentionally undervalued to encourage export-led growth there. It

which too many of its influential leaders think it can profit from a free, international trading system without paying its dues. The internationalists, notably Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, are desperately trying - but so far unsuccessfully — to bring the Liberal Democratic Party along. Mr. Nakasone has made promises

to his friend "Ron" that he can't keep - at least in the necessary time frame. Unless he pulls a rabbit out of the hat on his visit to Washington this week, he will have to leave office after the Venice summit next month — a victim, according to Japanese critics, of being too friendly to America.
On the American side of the issue,

Democrats and Republicans talk a good budget-deficit out but do little ne massive American trade deficit. to bring it about. They have yet to Japan is caught in a time warp in take the critical legislative steps that

would encourage management and labor to become more competitive.

The House majority leader, Tom
Foley, threw a pall over the Shimoda talks by reporting that the Gephardt amendment would pass in the House

on April 30, and be defended to the

end by Chairman Dan Rostenkowski of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Gephardt would arbitrarily force a reduction in Japanese and other excessive" surpluses.
"In the United States, the attitude is growing that Japan is not trading fairly, not opening its markets, not pulling its weight on the international scene." Mr. Foley said. Polls show "a tendency toward protectionism, and

politicians more and more are lining

up on the side of protectionis whatever their own real view." William Schneider of the American Enterprise Institute noted that there no longer is the constituency for free trade that once existed among businessmen, farmers and consumers. "It's even becoming respectable to be called a protectionist," he said.

What is needed is radical action to change these mind-sets on both sides. The Japanese view - that they have played by the rules and enjoyed a great success now envied by the rest of the world -- is easy to understand. But for Japan to continue to prosper, its partners must also be able to do so.

America must quit using Japan as a convenient scapegoat for its own inad-equacies, especially for failures in the quality of its education, reflected in the quality of the products it sells.

The huge global trade deficit

means that America is doing something wrong, something that closing its borders with a protectionist bill will not cure. For example, about half of the U.S. trade deficit with Japan comes in the auto and auto parts sector. American cars are getting better, but they are still not as good as sank, moved many to tears,

Japanese cars, as company people in Detroit will admit privately.

Yet as the higher yen forces Japa-nese car prices higher, do American manufacturers keep their prices steady, looking for increased market share, or do they push them up, looking first to fatten profits? The gloomy tone of the Shimoda

conference reflected a view that changes necessary on both sides will take time and that in the short term the situation can deteriorate. There is some evidence from Japanese data that in volume terms a turnsround in the trade deficit began last year. But the best guess among experts is that it will not begin to show up in dollar terms until this fall. By that time the trade bill may be history.

The Washington Post.

to pull itself together, and the debtridden, dollar-weakened United States nceds a stronger Europe, too.

NEW YORK - A further list of FRANCO-SPANISH FRONTIER bodies identified on board the cable steamship Mackay-Bennett has been

has been found impossible to preseve the body of Mr. G.D. Widener, recovered from the wreck of the Titanic by the Mackay-Bennett. It has there-

26), in memory of a former president of the society, Mr. Howard B. Case, and other victims of the Titanic disas-

Striking with all the force of modern wantare, scores of air bombers operating in conjunction with General Mo-la's army wiped out half a dozen towns and villages behind the Basque from lines in a series of the most manderous Mr. G.A. Kuhn, the banker, says it au raids to date. The towns of Bolivar, Albadegui and Guernica were completcly destroyed and are now burning graveyards. Of Guernica, all that re-

and other victims of the Titanic cusasicr. The choral rendering of "Nearer.
My God, to Thee," which the Titanic's
orchestra played just before the liner
contestra played just before the liner
first gave the date on April 27 Gamaican was bombed on April 26.

People Talk Wishfully Of Europe

By Flora Lewis

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DARIS - There is a new buzz of talk about European consolidation of all kinds: economic, monetary, social, military. It is as if a vital new momentum were building up, the kind of determined surge that led to the Common Market 30 years ago. But it is not clear that there is political will as well as vaporous wish behind the words. They are the familiar words, and they are not yet moving anything.

The impulse has come from a series of freshly vivid apprehensions. The likelihood of a U.S.-Soviet arms control agreement has renewed awareness of how much Europe leans on the United States for its security (even in France, which pretends to a totally independent defense) and fears that Americans might pull out some day.

The threat of trade wars, brought into focus by the U.S.-Japanese confrontation on computer chips, has sharpened the realization that European industry is still too fragmented to reach its potential and that European agricultural policy is a drag.

Members of the Community are committed to making their market really common by the end of 1992, only five years away. A new Action Committee for Europe, patterned on the old Jean Monnet group that ar-gued and chivied and led the Common Market into existence, has been established. It is preparing reports for early next year on how to advance integra-tion (but the word is no longer used; it has become too audacious) and create a "European pillar" in the alliance. But nothing is happening yet. Former President Valery Giscard

d'Estaing and former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt have been trying to cook up some new proposals for French-German defense cooperation as the core of a greater European defense effort. But neither has much weight in his own country anymore.

There has been a lot of talk in France about how it must be admitted that the French security border is on 🤏 the Elbe, West Germany's eastern frontier, and not on the Rhine. Allasions are occasionally made to the idea of extending the mission of France's nuclear force to shield West Germany, filling what gap may be left by withdrawal of American missiles.

Yet an opinion survey published by the French Foreign Ministry this month showed that in the event of an attack on West Germany, 63 percent think the president should not fight but start negotiations, 17 percent think he should not threaten to use nuclear weapons but fight by all other possible means, and 11 percent think he should threaten nuclear retaliation. If the invasion rolls through Germany and is about to enter France, the mimber who want negotiations drops to 41 percent, resistance by all non-nuclear means rises to 28 percent, and resort to the nuclear threat to 21 percent.

These are remarkable figures, given the nearly 30-year-old French policy of reliance on muclear deterrence at the expense of conventional forces, and the apparent broad consensus supporting the policy. The people seem to have stopped listening to the politi-

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cians, and vice versa. The London newsweekly The Econcomist has presented the irrefutable logic of Western Europe's need to build up conventional strength so as to reduce dependence on nuclear deterrence, and the need to do it jointly so as to reduce costs. There is general applause. No action. In the field of industry, there have

been howls of anger as mergers and alliances are made without regard for EC ties. At a recent meeting, a Spaniard argued that the big multinationals should do more to build up partners in EC member countries. A Dutch businessman answered sharply that the Dutch multinationals consider themselves global, not primarily European. All this shows that Europeans have not lost their knack for incisive analysis. They know what is wrong and

what needs to be done about it. They even volley back and forth the demand for someone to take the initiative, and then they go home satisfied that the then they go home sanshed that the call of duty has been answered.

There is a pervasive passivity when it comes to moving on from words to deeds, advancing practical measures and pushing them through. Maybe this is superficial. Perhaps under the first than it comes and passivity than the comes and the comes

froth there is some real ferment, stirred by the pressure of events, that is about to break out. Britain's Margaret Thatcher, who probably will call elections for June and be re-elected, is the only leader now seen as capable of putting muscle behind talk. But she has not shown much interest in adding Ms. Europe to her nicknames. Pity. Europe does need

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO * 1912: From the Titanic 1937: Guernica Razed

received [on April 27] in a wireless message by the White Star Company, bringing the total to 171.

PHILADELPHIA — A telegram to Mr. C. A. Kuba sha harvangan to

fore been buried at sea.

LONDON — Five hundred persons were present at the service held by the American Society in London [on April

mains is the ancient parliament house and the century-old oak tree where the provincial councilors used to meet for their deliberations. According to Basque sources, more than 800 rivil in ians were killed in Guarnica in x first raid, while only corpses were left

OPINION

Give Up the Smoking Habit And You Get the Last Grin

By A.M. Rosenthal

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By Flora In

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rottes at a dime a pack. Everybody was amused and said oh, let him alone, he will grow out of it.
And I did, only 42 years later.
This is a thank you letter to those
This is a thank you letter to those who helped me stop. They gave me gifts

ON MY MIND

addiction, and self-esteem.

to tell all those who are about to give up take just so many palm burns.

smoking, or thinking more about it because of increasing restrictions on where with a sneer and a snarl I joined a group, they may smoke, that these gifts will be full of condescension for all in the room theirs soon. Beyond compare, they will who had to go to meetings to get help. It outwell any pleasure of smoking and didn't work for everybody, but it did for the discretion of the discretion the discomfort of giving it up.

around the world. I smoked a lot: pipe, cigars, two packs of cigarettes a day.

The longer I smoked the more fright-visit to see lungs in jars, anything that ened I became. By the time I was in my works for you. Any method is a tunnel, 20s I knew quite well that people died of but at the end is not only a light but a joy. smoking, died of heart attack and died. People ask me if I miss it. No. These 10 terribly painfully, of cancer. I knew my years since Liberation Day the very idea family had a bad cancer history, but of resuming smoking has been so loathfamily had a bad cancer history, but on resuming straight and smoking. I was some that it drives the thought away.

Some people gain weight. I didn't, I came by my pudginess earlier. Some I knew quite well that I was an former smokers get somewhat rounder, addict, and perhaps fear of failure kept but nobody died of a little round.

Catch 'Em Young

THE kinds of messages cigarette But courts or no courts, smoking is companies use — sexual success, becoming less and less acceptable socialattractiveness, social prestige and even ly, and nonsmokers are more deter-the sense of rugged individualistic risk- mined not to breathe in other people's taking behavior - are particularly appoisonous fumes where they work or ear.

pealing to young people.

— Edward Popper, a professor of marketing at Northeastern University in Boston, quoted in a Washington Past report on cigarette advertising.

They have to directly attract young people to get them started. They know that if a person does not try tobacco ting. When your time does come, others products by age 20, the likelihood of may say you were a damned fool all their taking it up is very remote.

Your life, but you will know better

- Charles Sharp, a former advertising executive, quoted in the same report.

First I bought a Sherlock Holmes pipe for 79 cents. I broke that in nicely with a added a couple of White Owis a day at a street of his hand. I remember thinking the feel of his hand. I remember thinking the feel of his hand. I remember thinking to project my fierce sense of manhood.

The street of the street

added a couple of White Owls a day at a the feel of his hand, I remember thinking nickel apiece and Twenty Grand ciga- how terrible it would be to go with contempt for yourself as your last thought. I did not stop immediately, but for the

patient, but every time he saw me smoke he said it would be a pity if I died, with which I agreed entirely. He invited me to beyond measure: the feeling of self- visit his office to see cancerous lungs in control, the elation of freedom from jars, which I refused entirely to do. But visit his office to see cancerous lungs in I would hide my cigarette in my cupped . The only way I know to repay them is hands when I saw him, and a man can

me, for a mother and daughter who were . I smoked at home, I smoked in restau- giving each other a present, for a woman rants, theaters, offices, New York and of about 80 and for most of the rest of us.

If you can quit cold surkey, great. If

me from really trying to stop.

There are regulations sharply restricting public smoking in Aspen, Colorado, and Beverly Hills, California, and although the stopped and Beverly Hills, California, and although the stopped and Beverly Hills. though restrictions on smoking in most public buildings in New York state have been thrown out by the lowest state court, higher courts may decide differently.

But courts or no courts, smoking is The pressure will go on. This will make smokers angry, as I probably would be if I still smoked. But I don't. Every time I think of that delicious fact a smile comes across my face.

Smokers: All this can be yours! And remember, as a bonus for quitand have one last grin.

The New York Times.



When Everything at My Place Is Japanese By Lance Contrucci

N EW YORK — After reading con-tinually about the crisis over trade with Japan. I personalized the issue. I took an inventory of the things in my apartment and discovered that 85 percent of everything I own was made in Japan and 15 percent was made in America. Japan: Alarm clock, bicycle, camera,

fan, guitar, hair dryer, iron, humidifier microwave oven, razor, stereo pencil sharpener, telephone, tennis racket, toaster oven, Walkman, TV. America: Albums (country and west-

ern mostly), books, food. Silicon chips aside the fact is, like a corporation I have been taken over. We know that the Japanese have been quietly manufacturing high-quality goods and singing collectively in factory parking lots. Now we know why: The whole nation has dedicated itself to the goal of making and product in the goal of making every product in my apartment. I imagine that giant posters of my

living room hang in Japan's major fac-tories. My picture, above the caption "Make Him Buy Us," is on the desks of all major Japanese executives. They probably declare a national holiday every time I buy a Japanese product. This silicon chip business is merely a distraction. What they really want to do is manufacture that final 15 percent of my possessions. Then, once every item

in my apartment is Japanese, the whole Rob, a friend of mine, pointed out that my few American-made possessions are not easily duplicated. Literature, country and western music and food aren't like cation and modern technology into 48- 10 The New York Times.

tape decks," he said. "They're too Amencan for another culture to make." You know Rob. He also once said that the Japanese make junk. And that nobody could ever top Detroit. Rob is

MEANWHILE

not impressed when employees sing col-lectively in parking lots. Well, forget it. Rob. There isn't anything that the Japanese can't make. Soon, Japanese books will fill my shelves. I envision pocket-sized classics with electronic place finders. Books such as "Zen and the Single Girl," "Yamamoto's Complaint," and "The Catcher in the Rice" will be sexy, well-written and perfectly structured.

Japanese magazines will occupy my coffee table. They'll carry articles on sociology ("I'm O.K., You Are Very Poor and Backward") and cosmology ("Why Good Things Happen to People Who Sing in Parking Lots").

outstanding gnarantee. If you don't like one, you write a letter to the author, who will write a sad, humble letter in return. That's irresistible. Score another 5 perbuilding will follow. After that, the cent of my belongings for the Japanese, world. Call it The Panasonic Theory.

As for country and western music, I listen to just about anything. So how will I resist when Japanese artists parlay the Oriental sense of self, urban sophisti-

track minimasterpieces? I can imagine works like "Marketing Director's Daugh-ter" and "Take This Job and Show Me How to Maximize Production So That My Contribution Will Be More Valuable

to the Company and the Country."

Sorry, Nashville. Another 5 percent. I don't like to cook, which puts my palate in a compromising position. Once the Japanese get into the fastfood business, I will be able to enjoy delicious cuisine at a fraction of the price. "Where's the Fish?" will become the staple of the advertising world, as I feast upon Big Sashimis and B.L.T.'s (Better Like Tempura).

That's the final 5 percent. As soon as the Japanese achieve total apartment domination, they'll have a two-week celebration. Everyone will go out and buy original van Goghs and cameras to photograph them.

Then they will invade, using my apartment as a beachhead. They'll be armed with tote bags full of money

and they'll buy every square inch of land that is available. When they arrive, I will welcome them warmly. I'll bow and smile and wear a robe. And I'll recite a haiku As an extra incentive to buy their books, Japanese publishers will offer an

> Little blue Walkman Chirps glad songs in the morning Just like his makers.

If you can't beat 'em, buy 'em.

to my new neighbors:

Mr. Contrucci is a corporate technical writer. He contributed this article

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR The term would not exist if there were not

For a Stable Middle East

ican Jews Can Help" (April 20) and "Mid-dle East: For Leadership to Help Make Peace," (April 21) by Mohamed Kamal:

Ambassador Kamal's articles offer an alternative to what has, unfortunately, become the policy of the United States regarding Israel and her Arab neighbors. For the United States to believe that a fortress state of Israel, backed by an inexhaustible flow of arms and technology, is in anyone's interest elevates folly to the national level.

As Ambassador Kamal points out, Israel deserves U.S. support for its security, but not at the expense of alienating an Arab majority in the region that has long been friendly with Washington and seeks only the same security. How much more stable the Middle East could be if leaders in Israel and the United States at least considered his advice.

SEAN R. MCKEON.

Mr. Kamal's points are well taken, especially those directed toward the U.S. Israel lobby. There is probably more reasoned moderation concerning Arab-Israeli relations in Israel itself than there is in the United States.

American politicians seem cowed by this powerful lobby, and with good reason: They remember what happened to former Senator Charles Percy of Illinois. LIAM CONNER.

On Misery and Marketing

Regarding the article "Maker of Bag Lady' Doll Gcts Dressing Down From U.S. Group" (April 18):

Doll manufacturer Donald Gourley has not shown lack of taste as much as lack of knowledge of marketing trends. American rock musicians, makers of stuffed animal, etc., have known for several years that they can best market cause it involves a patient, a family and a useless items to the American public by

promising profits to charity.

Mr. Gourley should double the price of the dolls and donate half of the profits to projects which aid the homeless. "Bag lady" dolls could then continue to satisfy affluent Americans' need to buy, while assuaging their guilt about all of those in the country who are homeless. LAUREL POSTMA-MENNE

Leiden, Netherlands. I have news for Janet Proffitt, the marketing executive who claims that "bag or physician. It can be a friend or legal lady" does not connote homelessness.

thousands of women without shelter who have to carry their meager belongings in bags. That she should be able to successfully market this doll —a vulgar exploita-tion of misery — shows the depths to which American society has sunk.

O.M. PEROTTO. Zug, Switzerland.

The Agony Can Be Eased

Regarding "Why Drag Out the Agony With Expensive Machines?" (April 16): The case described by Daniel Forman makes one angry and sad not only be-

physician caught in a tragic, emotionally and financially draining situation, but also because such cases can be avoided. California has a law that makes it possible for a person to state the kind and extent of care she or he desires in the event of incapacitation. By preparing a durable power of attorney for health care, one can mandate that all extreme. or "heroic," measures be used, that none be used, or something in between. The individual who is given the power of attorney is usually not a family member

adviser. The family need not feel guilty

out of fear of malpractice lawsuits. Open discussion of such matters by

family members, physicians and pa-tients would benefit all and might lead to similar sensible and humane laws being adopted in other states. JEAN TURNER

carried out, and the doctor need not act

A Page From RCA's Book

Regarding "U.S. Publishers Getting Less Bookish" (Business/Finance, April 13):

While the average chairman of the board would be more interested in having a Sidney Sheldon in his corporation's stable than a Saul Bellow, the situation may not be as dire as it seems. Big recording companies like RCA and Columbia make most of their money from popular music. Still, RCA has its Red Seal and Columbia its Masterworks label, and both companies record and distribute a lot of classical music and opera despite the fact that Mozart does

not sell as well as Bruce Springsteen. If corporate book publishers could be persuaded to set up small, subsidiary printing operations for quality litera-

about care given or withheld, knowing ture, with losses offset by profits from that the wishes of the patient are being pulp, letters would not suffer too badly. KELLEY DUPUIS. Frankfurt.

A Master With a Lens

Your April 3 froat page carried a photograph of what I first took to be another Old Master painting up for sale at a record price. But no, the caption showed it to be a photo of Greek Orthodox priests sitting in the gallery of Parliament in Athens, watching the debate that would decide the fate of church lands. It is a majestic scene, so perfectly composed that one can scarcely believe that this was a quick shot in a crowded chamber.

Thank you for this marvelous visual surprise and congratulations to the Associated Press photographer.

ROSE E GONZALEZ

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

GENERAL NEWS

Nuclear Europe Is Unswayed by Chernobyl

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service PARIS - A year after the Chernobyl disaster sent a cloud of radioactive debris drifting across much of Western Europe, those European countries already com-mitted to nuclear power are pushing ahead with their nuclear pro-

Britain has just authorized construction of the first of a new generation of nuclear power reactors. West Germany recently started up

a new reactor, its 21st. France, which leads the world by meeting 70 percent of its electrical consumption needs with nuclear energy, continues to build new reactors at a rate of about one every ern Europe over the next 70 years, a 18 months. Overall, Western Europe compared with the 60

arrested Wednesday.

Libya Arrests Six Over Poppy Seeds

VIENNA -- Six Austrians working in Libya have been arrested and accused of importing poppy seeds, a Foreign Ministry spokesman

said Monday.

He said that the Austrian ambassador, Ewald Jaeger, had inter-

vened with the Libyan anthorities on behalf of the six, who were

Mr. Jacger said on the Austrian Radio that the poppy seeds were to

be used for cooking. Poppy seeds are often used in Austrian emisine,

particularly for bread and pastries.

The Libyan authorities apparently believe the seeds could be used for narcotics. Opium and beroin can be produced from poppies.

The six were working for Austria's state-owned steel company VOEST-Alpine. The spokesman did not know where they were being

Radiation levels have returned to normal over most of the continent, though the sale of reindeer meat and freshwater fish from northern Scandinavia is still banned.

Pierre Pellerin, director of France's Central Protection Service Against Ion Radiation, said that the effect on European public health is rigorously mil"

In a report prepared for the Eu-ropean Community last month, however, Britain's National Radiological Protection Board said that the Chemobyl accident may cause up to 1,000 cancer deaths in West-

rope gets about a third of its elec- million cancer deaths that might Organization for Economic Cooptric power from nuclear reactors. have been expected.

significantly affected Western Eu-ropean attitudes toward nuclear type of Soviet reactor and did not power. Opposition to it has hard-ened in many European countries. Western reactors. ened in many European countries. In Italy, the Parliament has halted work on four unfinished reac-

plans to acquire new reactors since Chernobyl. Sweden, which already had committed to abandoning nu-clear power by 2010, now plans to shut a first reactor by 1995 and a second by 1996. ment to nuclear energy, leftist po-

litical parties have grown more adsmantly anti-nuclear, raising the possibility of a policy change if they come to power. Britain's Labor Party proposes phasing out nuclear power over several decades. West Germany's Social Democrats want to abolish it within 10 years. All Italian parties

France is there a political consensus in favor of nuclear power. "For the first time, a serious nuclear accident has become a real. not a theoretical, possibility," said LC. Bupp, who wrote a new study

on nuclear power after Chernobyl. "That's bound to affect attitudes." Investigations by the Interna-

eration and Development in Paris Yet Chernobyl appears to have concluded that the Chernobyl acci-

"No new safety measures were needed on Western reactors," said tors. Finland, the Netherlands and Thomas Roser of the Deutsches Greece have canceled or postponed Atom Forum, a body representing West Germany's atomic industry.

As for reactors under construction, the impact of Chernobyl was lessened by the fact that the number of reactors proposed or in pro-gress has declined, since there is In nations that retain a commit-little demand for more electricity.

> West Germany has only three reactors still under construction. But authorities in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia still are blocking the start-up of a nearly completed reactor at Kalkar. France's latest reactor, at Cattenom on its eastern frontier, has provoked large and violent West

to the left of the centrist Christian While recent opinion polls indi-cate that West Germany's existing Democrats oppose it. Only in nuclear power plants now command the same majority support they enjoyed before the accident at Chernobyl, they also indicate rising opposition to building any new nuclear reactors in the future.

Although Britain's Conservative Party government is pushing ahead with construction of a nuclear stational Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Energy Agency of the planned series of new-model reac
with construction of a nuclear startional Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Energy Agency of the planned series of new-model reac
demanded the creation of an indeowned nuclear builder both believe electrical generators.



Citizens in Moscow pay tribute to firemen who died in the Chernobyl accident a year ago.

gram appears strong at the local level and there are signs that the government is quietly scaling back

power has been shaken by recent mid-1990s that a significant new dicts that Europe will gradually fol-accidents at its Superphenix fast demand for generating capacity is low the example of the United breeder reactor and at a uranium expected to arise. Siemens, West States, where the last new reactor enrichment plant.

tors, political opposition to the pro-gram appears strong at the local safety at nuclear plants, and a lead-stations will develop then. ing trade union has called for Su-perphenix to be shut down until the think Chernobyl has produced "a

How long is it since you've been away for the weekend, just the two of you? Now Hilton International offer you two nights for the two of you, for the price of one night for one of you! And the choice of 18 of Europe's most attractive cities is yours. You get a double room for the price of a single.

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cause of a leak there is found. subtle shift" in attitudes toward Even France's traditional politi-cal consensus in favor of nuclear largely satisfied, it is only in the and business executives. He pre-Germany's biggest nuclear reactor order was placed in 1973, and move

Sweden Displays New Lightweight Fighter Plane

LINKOPING, Sweden - Sweden introduced a new supersonic fighter plane Sunday that aviation analysts said would put the country

in the forefront of a race to build

lighter and cheaper military air-The Gripen fighter cost \$4 billion to develop and is due to fly in the fall. The plane is controlled by

an on-board computer operated by the pilot. The technology of the plane, which is manufactured by Saab-Scania and is scheduled to enter Swedish Air Force service in 1992, takes advantage of recent advances

in composite materials that are lighter and stronger than steel. Swedish officials said the jet was the most advanced in Europe, its main competitor, the European fighter aircraft, will not be ready

until at least 1989. Although Saab-Scania said it hoped to sell the Gripen to Finland, Switzerland and other countries, the plane is unlikely to be-

Bulgaria Leader Visits Soviet

come a major export item.

Reuters MOSCOW - Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov of Bulgaria arrived in Moscow on Monday to resume a visit that was postponed

in February when he became ill.



2 NIGHTS FOR THE PRICE OF 1, 2 PERSONS FOR THE PRICE OF 1. HILTON INTERNATIONAL

Amsterdam ● Athens ●Basel ● Brussels ● Düsseldorf ● Garwick ● Kensington ● London ● Mainz ● Milano ● Munich ● Paris ● Rome ● Rotterdam ● Strasbourg ● Tunis ● Vienna ● Zurich

cessing responsibilities and a mod-

est government payment of \$15 or

\$16 per application, has caused problems for others.

"It leaves these groups with many, many questions," said the Reverend Ronald T. Marino, direc-

tor of legalization for the Roman

Queens in New York. "Do they hire staff? Do they print stuff or not? Do they start training? No one

A contract for a national adver-

tising campaign to inform aliens

about the amnesty program was

In some cities, such as Houston,

where the immigration service's lo-

cal office has sponsored 104 forums

for aliens and employers, officials

have made efforts to spread infor-

mation on the new law. That effort

is being praised by immigrants'

But the slow pace of the national

tion attorney and president-elect of

the American Immigration Law-

other countries had shown that ad-

vance notice and education were

key factors in the number of aliens

The government has defaulted

awarded two weeks ago.

Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn and

Crises to Environment, Economy Threaten Humanity, UN Warns

sponsored world commission be- air, soil, and water. gan an effort Monday to protect the Earth's environment from the pressures of population growth and mbridled economic development.

The World Commission on Environment and Development, made up of representatives from 21 nations and led by Norway's prime afflicts much of the world, particuminister, Gro Harlem Brundtland, larly the developing countries. published "Our Common Future," a result of its three-year investiga-

■ 'Interlocking' Crises

Philip Shabecoff of the New York
Times reported earlier from Wash-

The report warned that the world is facing "interlocking" crises that threaten the future of humanity. progress" can be achieved only through a system of international cooperation that treats environmental protection and economic growth as inseparable.

The study points to a series of environmental trends that "threaten to radically alter the planet" and many of its species, including peo-

Among these trends are the alteration of the Earth's atmosphere by the burning of fossil fuels, the destruction of the protective ozone and animal species, the spread of don't agree with.

LONDON- A United Nations and forests, and the poisoning of

These trends can be reversed, the report stated, but only by a con-certed effort to solve the related problems of poverty, hunger, rapid population growth, excessive spending on arms, and the inequi-table distribution of wealth that

The report was prepared by 21 commissioners who conducted public hearings on five continents. It is the first major international to deal with economic development as an essential ingredient for the salvation of the Earth's biological

support systems.

Because of this dimension, it is likely to achieve broader accep-The commission, created by the tance than previous warnings UN General Assembly in 1984, about the global environment such concluded that "sustainable human as the Club of Rome's report, Lineits to Growth, and the Global 2000 report issued by the United States during the administration of President Jimmy Carter. Those reports did not offer specific solutions that

> The chairman, Mrs. Brundtland. was to arrive in Washington on Tuesday to present the report to President Ronald Reagan.

A. Alan Hill, chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality, which is coordinating the administration's review of layer by manufactured chemicals, the report said "there are themes in the destruction of tropical forests, that report we are very supportive the accelerating extinction of plant of and there are themes that we



Norway's prime minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland, displaying the UN commission's report, "Our Common Future."

By Georgia Dullea

NEW YORK - Every other

Sunday or so they gather in a living

room on the Upper East Side of

Manhattan to reflect on their lives

as wives of homosexual or bisexual

Each woman contributes some-

thing to the potluck supper beld

after the meeting and, since the

meetings tend to get teary, a group

leader, Aurele Samuels, contributes

The scene is "like a floating crap

game," Ms. Samuels said. Some

women appear at one or two meet-

ings and are never seen again. Oth-

ers return for months and even

years, until they have talked

enough and drawn enough strength

from the group to come to terms

mostly mothers, each at a different

A woman in the antiques busi-

ness recalled watching, with mixed emotions, as her husband of 22

years moved out of their house in New Jersey. The parting was pain-

ful, she said, even though she has

been seeing a man "who makes me

Television

In English

Wake up with breaking news

the United States...Watch the

CBS News with Dan Rather, five

around the world and throughout

Network

times each week

(Tuesday through

Saturday) at 07:00

hours on Canal Plus.

News.

point in a common journey.

with their marriages.

CBS

tion "is not enamored with," he said, is the report's conclusion that sources from the wealthy industrial countries to the poorer developing

> What we do see as important is the message that economic growth and development will help solve environmental problems," Mr. Hill

> sion is William D. Ruckelshaus, the former Environmental Protection Agency administrator. He said the report's "central message" was that economic growth and economic development are necessary for solving global environmental problems.
> "When the century began," the

report said, "neither human num-bers nor technology had the power radically to alter planetary systems.
As the century closes, not only do vastly increased human numbers and their activities have that power, but major unintended changes are occurring in the atmosphere, in soils, in waters, among plants and animals, and in the relationships among all of these." The rate of change, it stated, "is

frustrating the attempts of political and economic institutions which evolved in a different, more fragmented world, to adopt and cope. The recent famine in Africa illustrates the ways economics and ecol-

ogy "can interact destructively and trip into disaster Triggered by drought, its real causes lie deeper," it said. "They are to be found in part in national policies that gave too little attention, too late, to the needs of smallholder agriculture and to the threats posed by rapidly rising pop-

The report contended that global military expenditures, which it said now total about \$1 trillion a year, use resources that might be em-ployed "more productively to diminish the security threats created by environmental conflict and the resentments that are fueled by widespread poverty.

The report said affluent nations should adopt "lifestyles" that do not overtax the Earth's resources. that reduce the per capita use of energy. It also said that all nations must consider the ecological dimensions of policy at the same time they consider economic, trade, energy, agriculture, and other policy sions in order "to anticipate and prevent environmental dam-

Over the past decade there has been broad recognition of the "cost-effectiveness," of investments in controlling pollution and in preventing ecological damage. The report called on financial institutions, particularly the World Bank, to increase its investments in

Finally, the report called for the supports to fill the rapidly widentional laws to protect the environment. It called on the United Sustainable Development.

ing about it, but unfortunately not

She added that she has encour-

aged at least 65 female partners of

homosexuals or bisexuals, half of

them group members, to be tested

the group have done so, she said.

Fear is part of the reason. Anoth-

er part is the belief, expressed by an

He practices safe

sex. is a common

remark. Or, 'He's

only involved with

man? I'm sure he's

not promiscuous.'

The truth often comes as a shock,

a study by Ms. Samuels and Dr.

to judge by the preliminary results

Dorothea Hays, an Adelphi Uni-

versity associate professor of nurs-

ing. Its findings, to be published in the Journal of Homosexuality.

were based on the responses of 36

women to a 28-page questionnaire

exploring their experiences as the

men and the mothers of the men's

Roughly 85 percent of the worn-

en said they believed the men were

heterosexual when they married.

Those who knew otherwise said

their reason for marrying was not

"to cure him of homosexuality."

Like most others, they said it was

such wives in Boston, New York.

Philadelphia and Washington, the

women in the survey ranged in age

from 32 to 62. The average age was

47. Most had college degrees and

professional jobs. At the time of the

survey they had been married an average of 19 years and had discov-

ered the man's sexual orientation

It was often years later that the

women realized that the blame they

had assumed for strains in the mar-

riage and the explanations they had

four years earlier.

one man. The

too much to bear.

both with negative results.

nearly enough."

Coping With Marriage to a Homosexual

are homosexual or bisexual. It is for the virus. Only two women in

her sexless marriage "a compro-mise." She and her husband belong

to a support group of couples "in

Increasingly, the AIDS crisis is

focusing attention on the once-hid-

den lives of women whose partners

raising concern as well that the

partners' sexual behavior, past or

present, places the women at grave

risk of acquired immune deficiency

Sex researchers estimate that

about 20 percent of the U.S. male

homosexual population, or four

No one can say how many of their

wives may be at risk of AIDS be-

cause of the many variables: for

example, the extent of the hus-

band's sexual activity inside and

en in the support group knew and yet, they said, the disease does not

dominate their discussions or even

common remark. Or, "He's only

involved with one man. The man

I'm sure he's not promiscuous."

"He practices 'safe sex,' " is a

When Ms. Samuels began work-

Health authorities are concerned

outside the marriage.

their thoughts.

the same boat," she said.

syndrome.

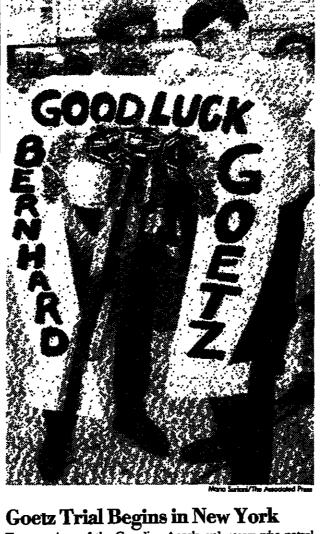
Seated in the circle on recent that wives who are unaware their

Sunday were a dozen women. husbands are homosexual cannot mostly mothers, each at a different make informed choices. The wom-

feel like a woman again."

A Brooklyn schoolteacher called her husband's lover "a friend" and nobody mentioned AIDS.

When Ms. Samuels began working with the group five years ago, nobody mentioned AIDS.



Two members of the Guardian Angels, volunteers who patrol New York streets and subway to deter crime, wished Bernhard H. Goetz luck on Monday as his trial began on charges of shooting four men in a subway. Mr. Goetz, 39, contended the men tried to rob him. The 1984 shootings touched off a national debate on the right of individual self-defense and vigilantism.

Alien Amnesty Program in U.S. In Disarray as Startup Nears

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service NEW YORK - A week before the start of the amnesty program established under the new U.S. immigration law, many of the infor-

mation and counseling networks designed to guide aliens through the legalization process are con-fused and in disarray. Although problems vary from city to city, officials with church and counseling groups say the Immigration and Naturalization Ser-

vice has had to struggle to organize the amnesty program, which begins May 5, by congressional order. They say logistical problems and inadequate preparation are adding confusion and uncertainty to the legalization process, much of which will rely on volunteer workers. As many as 3.9 million aliens could

apply for legal status.

"We're at the 10th hour," said Joe Murray, chairman of the North Texas Immigration Coalition in Dallas. "We are about to go over the dam, and we can't do anything about it. If the bill goes into effect in May, we will discriminate against the people we are trying to

Mr. Murray's organization re cently asked Texas congressmen to try to get the amnesty program de-layed for a year to allow the immigration service, churches and agencies enough time for education and planning. The attempts have been

INS officials acknowledge that there have been problems in starting the program, but they say it has roceeded relatively well, considering its complexity and the time constraints.

"I'm convinced most of the people are ready to go," said E.B.

Duarte, director of the INS Outreach Program. The most productive agencies will be up and running on that day. Some others may not be ready until Mou 15 or large not be ready until May 15 or June 1. I'm amazed at what has been accomplished in these six months. We've literally had people working

day and night to get ready."

Some immigration officials say the problems with the amnesty program are minor when compared with the swelling tide of illegal imsigned to address.
"Nothing could be more of a

mess than what we have now with a country full of illegals," said the service's Chicago district director,

The new law, which was signed by President Ronald Reagan on Nov. 6, offers legal status or amnes-ty to illegal atiens who entered the United States before Jan. 1, 1982, and have lived in the country continnously since then. The application period begins May 5 and ends May 4, 1988.

Beginning June 1, immigration officials will enforce another section of the law, which prohibits employers from hiring illegal

educational campaign has frustrated and angered many organizations working with aliens.

Ira Kurzban, a Miami immigra-A network of churches and other agencies will advise aliens on the law and on how to document their yers Association, said studies in residency status. They will also help them prepare applications. Those organizations include counseling groups operating independently and designated groups the government calls Qualified Designated Entities, which have been se-lected by the INS.

Most of the designated entities were announced in the past week. The list is still being completed. Many groups have been counseling aliens for months, and will con-

in its responsibility to educate the public about legalization," he said. One can only wonder about the government's sincerity in insuring that many aliens come forward. There are many aliens who won't come forward because of a lack of

who applied for legalization.

education about it. But Richard Reeder, executive director of the Polish Welfare Association in Chicago, said his group has good rapport with the federal immigration service, and he is optimistic about the process. An estimated 32,000 Poles are expected to apply for legal status in Chicago.

"In the Polish community,

there's a genuinely positive feeling for what the legalization process is going to do," he said.

U.K. Will Sue

LONDON - The British attor-

book, which is banned in England,

India Considers Shift in Nuclear Policy He and other officials were ap-refused to sign the treaty banning, said India was leaving open the parently upset by reports from the spread of nuclear weapons, and nuclear option.

By Sanjoy Hazarika

New York Times Service NEW DELHI - India's top defense official said Monday that New Delhi was considering changing its nonmilitary nuclear policy because of an "emerging nuclear threat" from Pakistan.

"Our response will be adequate to our perception of the threat."
Defense Minister Krishna Chandra

Mr. Pant said that the Pakistani nuclear program was "forcing us to review our options."

Pakistan has denied that it has a nuclear weapons program although its leaders, including President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, have been quoted extensively in New Delhi lefending its right to conduct a nuclear program for peaceful pur-

"All the evidence available indiing gaps in national and interna- cates that Pakistan is continuing to pursue its nuclear program," Mr. Pant said. He also sharply criti-Nations to act quickly to transform cized the United States for ignoring the report into a "UN Program on what he called "Pakistan's search of military nuclear capacity."

mittee rejected a proposal urging tional safeguards. the withholding of large amounts of aid to Pakistan for continuing with a purported drive for nuclear arms capability.

The proposed cuts would have trimmed \$100 million from the \$625 million U.S. military and economic assistance to Pakistan for fiscal 1988.

The aid is part of a proposed \$4.02 billion assistance package to be spread over six years.

U.S. intelligence sources have been quoted as saying that Islam- assertions. abad had enriched uranium weapons grade level.

India detonated what it called a "peaceful nuclear device" in May considered statement."

1974, reawakening international However, New De concern over the spread of nuclear weapons.

It has several reactors capable of producing weapons-grade plutoni-

Both India and Pakistan have

Washington over the weekend that neither has agreed to inspection of the Senate Foreign Relations Com- all its nuclear sites or full interna-

> Mr. Pant's remarks followed other statements over the past months by government leaders expressing concern over the Pakistani atomic program, especially an assertion by a leading Pakistani nuclear scientist that his country already had an atomic device. The scientist later denied the remarks.

Official sources say India is repledge not to produce atomic weapons in the light of Pakistani

A senior official, who declined to

However, New Delhi has not Pakistan. made a specific declaration that it

In another development, Mr.

Pant said that India was pursuing "various options" because of the possibility that the United States may supply an airborne early warning system to Pakistan.

sale to strengthen Pakistan's monitoring and anticipation of possible Afghan and Soviet air incursions

Papers Over India objects to the plan, saying

it would make its defense systems vulnerable to its smaller neighbor, with which it has fought these ware An Indian defense official said recently that scientists and engi-

neers were trying to design a surveillance system as a response to ney general said Monday that he the perceived threat to national se-would start contempt of court pro-

to be fitted on a locally manufac-Officials including Prime Minis- tured turbo-prop aircraft called the ter Rajiv Gandhi have frequently Avro.

that alleges misdeeds by Britain's counterintelligence service.

The Independent, a nonpartisan daily, devoted its entire front page Monday morning to detail allega-

tions from "Spycatcher," the mem-ous of Peter Wright, a retired operative of MI5, the counterintelligence agency. The government tried to block publication of the book in Austraia, where Mr. Wright lives in re-

tirement, saying that he was unau-thorized to publish because he had signed the Official Secrets Act. The New South Wales Supreme Court rejected the arguments and the British government is appealing.
The publisher of "Spycatcher," Heinemann, said it would sue The Independent for breach of copyto publish further material from the book until the case was heard.

No hearing date was set.

After The Independent published the excerpts, two afternoon papers, the London Evening Standard and the London Daily News, 1 repeated Mr. Wright's allegations that about 30 members of MI5 had plotted to topple Sir Harold Wilson

as prime minister in 1974. Many of the details in Mr. Wright's book had previously been published in two other books. Their Trade Is Treachery," by Chapman Pincher, and "The Cir-cus: M.L5 Operations 1947-72," by

Nigit West.
The government has won court injunctions preventing two British papers, The Guardian and The Observer, from publishing excerpts of

"Soycatcher."
The attorney general, Sir Michact Havers, announced in a statement that he would start contempt of court proceedings against the

-, - & ...

rolling sive

 $\frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)$

three newspapers for the publica-tions on Monday.

Sir Michael consulted "his ministerial colleagues," the statement said, indicating that Prime Ministers! Margaret Thatcher had been in

volved in the decision to prosecute the three dailies. disguise protectionism.
Sir Geoffrey, who made Western concern for security in the Pacific a

Mr. Lange's nonnuclear policy. Mr. Lange criticized Britain's refusal to sign an international treaty that proclaims the South Pacific a

400 of the 500 seats in parliament.

Said to Sell

to U.S.-backed rebels in Nicara-

with their only female partners being their wives. The wives felt free guan rebels, known as contras.

ly and then emotionally. As one woman put it. "I felt like he was "This is an example of where doing me a favor when we made

interior designer in her 30s, that another piece of bad news would be decided it was their fault. They dieted, exercised, bought sexy nightgowns, to no avail.

> intact, although sexual relations stopped three years ago.

tionship because he doesn't bring home any worries."
For others, the adjustment was

"Today," she said, "they're talk- invented for their husbands' puzzling behavior made no sense. Noting that half of the women husbands at the time of the survey, Dr. Hays added: "Some are still holding on for dear life in spite of

the fact that it doesn't feel so good. They deny a lot, which is true of abused wives and alcoholics' Still only three of the wives surveyed insisted they would never divorce. All were married to men who identified themselves as bisexuals

to have affairs with other men under open-marriage contracts.

Many other marriages in the survey were troubled well before the man's sexual activity came to light. Gradually, the wives recalled, the men grew moody and began to withdraw from them first physical-

Staring into the mirror, others

"I remember thinking, 'Oh, he's found somebody else," a schoolteacher in the support group, said. "I was on the right track, but I never dreamed it was a man. When he told me I said, 'You can't be gay.' If he were effeminate maybe that would have crossed my mind." Six years later, their daughter is now 9 and their marriage remains

hat's not to say we're not close in other ways," the schoolteacher nored said. "Our straight friends have so tracts. many problems — alcohol, drugs, wife abuse, poor communications. Just because they have sex doesn't make their marriages any better. The fact that my husband is happy in his relationship helps our rela-

harder. The disclosure left them feeling bewildered, jealous, betrayed, angry, guilty, disgusted and

Despite such reactions, onefourth of the wives believed they would have felt worse if the bushand had been involved with a woman. But many more would have welcomed a female rival and a "lighting" chance.

East Bloc Noting that half of the women were married and living with their Contras Arms

STOCKHOLM - An arms expert working for a Swedish arms ularly Prime Minister David Lange had at times been "plain research institute said Monday that
Lange's ban on ships that are nuspoken," while Mr. Lange said of right. At a private hearing Monday
weapons.

Sir Geoffrey: "You cannot treat before High Court Judge John sold large amounts of ammunition weapons.

To I S-backed rabals in Nicon.

Research Institute, said it was well known in military research circles that Poland and Romania had supplied ammunition to the Nicara

He said the bill for the ammuni tion had been paid by the United States, which backs the contras in their fight against the Sandinist government of President Daniel

commercial interests are placed ahead of political and strategic weapons trade." Mr. Ohlson said.

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, an inde-pendent body funded by the Swed-ish Parliament, claims to have the world's only public data bank on international arms trade. The organization documents the pace of the arms race and military spending.

Mr. Ohlson said the sales to the Nicaraguan rebels demonstrated that the United States, which has been criticized for secretly selling arms to Iran, was not the only country where ideology was ig-nored in the name of weapons con-States is the first country to decide

"It just goes to show there are no nice guys in the arms trade," he said.

Mr. Ohlson said the two East bloc countries sold the ammunition to acquire Western currency, which they considered a higher priority than support for Mr. Ortega's Marxist government. "As far as large weapons systems

are concerned, it is naturally the

political and strategic interests which dictate who may buy," he But ammunition, hand-held But ammunition, hand-held Anti-Semitic propaganda, in-weapons and other smaller systems cluding calls for the elimination of now are treated like other exports, Jews.

The United States favors such a

considering its often-repeated with which it has fought three wars.

be named, described Mr. Pant's the perceived threat to national sespeech to Parliament as a "well- curity seen in a future sale of an ceedings against three British news-

airborne early warning system to The Indian version is to be called plans to develop nuclear weapons ASWACS, or airborne surveillance and defense experts say that this is warning and control system, and is

Howe and Lange Clash On Nonnuclear Stance

Reuters Geoffrey raising the prospect of WELLINGTON, New Zealand trade retaliation. - Britain and New Zealand clashed sharply Monday over Wellington's nonnuclear policy, partic-

Mr. Lange and the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Thomas Ohlson, a researcher at who was ending a nine-day Asian the Stockholm International Peace and Pacific tour, exchanged remarks over the ship ban and New Zealand's military policies, with Sir

VISA: Waldheim Barred

Nations secretary-general from 1972 to 1982, has been the center of a controversy since March of last year, when allegations surfaced that he was involved in war crimes

by Hitler's army in the Balkans. He denies the charges.

Mr. Eastland said the Justice Department, after a yearlong inquiry, ordered "as required by law, that Kurt Waldheim's name be added to the watch list."

The Holtzman Amendment to U.S. immigration law, enacted in 1978, prohibits entry to any foreign national who assisted or otherwise participated in activities amount ing to persecution during World War II. In barring Mr. Waldheim that such evidence exists against

A senior department official who requested anonymity, said they found Mr. Waldheim played a wide role in persecutions by Nazis in the Balkans and in Greece from 1942 to 1945, assisting or partici-

pating in:

The transfer of civilian prisoners to the German SS for exploita-tion and slave labor. The SS was Hitler's elite corps of troops and oncentration camp guards.

The mass deportation of civil-

ians to death camps.

he said, and some countries are not Turning over Allied prisoners to the SS. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

Characterizing the talks later, in separate news conferences, Sir Geoffrey said that he and Mr.

Mr. Lange sharply criticized Sir Geoffrey's suggestion that New Zealand was not paying its share of its military expenses. He said New Zealand was paying its way in de-fense for the first time, with a policy of self-reliance and a program of modernization of its armed

Sir Geoffrey made clear that Mr. Lange's ban on visits by nuclear ships, which has led to the suspension of New Zealand's military cooperation with the United States and halted visits by British and U.S. warships, could lead to trade measures by the European Com-

around Wellington by several antinuclear demonstrators, said Britain would continue to help New Zealand sell its dairy produce in Europe. But he added: With your current defense policy, it is a fact of life that your cause is less likely to prevail in the

Sir Geoffrey, who was pursued

European Community, 11 of whose 12 members also belong to NATO," the North Atlantic Treaty Mr. Lange accused British farming interests of seeking to exploit New Zealand's foreign policy to

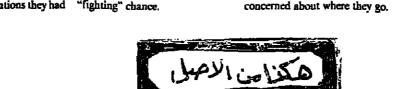
theme of his tour of Thailand, Austraha and New Zealand, said New Zealand was abdicating its responsibilities by curting itself off from the Western nuclear shield. He said he regretted that New Zealand's Parliament was expected soon to enact legislation codifying

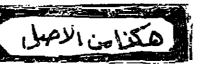
nuclear-free zone. Mr. Lange introduced a ban on nuclear ships after he came to power in 1984, in response to anninuclear sentiment exacerbated by French nuclear testing in the Pacif-

Indonesian Opposition **Charges Ballot Rigging** United Press International

JAKARTA — The opposition United Development Party has filed protests in Thursday's general elections, contending that there had been ballot rigging and tamperiog with vote counters in Aceh and Rian provinces, a party official said Monday.
With results in from all but a few

remote areas, the governing Golkar Party took 72.95 percent of the 85.6 million votes, a sharp improvement on the 64 percent it won in the last. elections, in 1982. At stake were





ARTS/LEISURE

The Short Shift Back to the Miniskirt

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The miniskirt
is back. For the first time since the 1960s, women who follow fash-ion are shortening their skirts, or rolling them up at the waist to see how they look and feel with more leg showing.
In a rare display of unanimity,

designers in the world's leading fashion centers here and in Europe locused on short skirts in their recent collections for fall. Most of "choices" and "options" (catch-words for the last few years), showed hemines that bared the knee and, frequently, half the thigh

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Although fall clothes won't be in S ASSESSMENT the stores until July and August, the race is on. Department stores 1 Sec. 20 with alterations departments, such as Saks Fifth Avenue here, report that women are bringing in new and old skirts to be shortened a dozen at a time.

"I'm going to have this dress done again," said Jill Krementz, the photographer. "The last time I had it done mid-knee. Now it has to be above the knee. I've been having my skirts shortened one inch a

"I just bought this skirt issi woo long," said Cynthia Gibbons, who was shopping at Bloomingdale's Perry Ellis down to my ankles and I feel I'm really exposing my legs, but I guess I'll have it shortened." Her hem was about an inch above her knees.

Not every woman is enthusiastic about very short skirts. Isabelle covered "because I'm tall and like Shirley Temple," she said. there's such a thing as too much leg."



Bill Blass's mink-hem mini (above), and Calvin Klein's

But store buyers who were dubi-



showed them on the runways. ous about their customers' accep- clothes are that they look modern ed in pants suits.

director of Bloomingdale's.

ciates, a fashion merchandiser.

prec began with Mary Quant in ondon in the early 1960s and was given worldwide prominence when it was picked up by André Cour-règes in his Paris couture collection the United States.

For the next eight years hemlines were on the rise, with many women little at a time. At first hemlines show of legs to come. grazed the knee. By the end of the 1960s skirts were the shortest they had been in recorded history, far shorter than flappers had worn them in the 1920s.

collections for fall 1970, hemlines gabardine or cotton poplin. descended abruptly, by as much as lower calf. Again, the change originated in Europe, but was quickly picked up by designers in this country.

no longer be dictated to by fashion skirts. Stores suffered and many manufacturers went out of busi-

Hemlines settled somewhere in Short women like Jean Byrnes, a tance of the new short fashion are the vicinity of the knee, but the Leeds, buying summer clothes on teacher who was shopping in no longer trying to persuade department was not significant.

Bloomingdale's, also feel obliged to signers like Calvin Klein to ship women everywhere covered "hecause I'm tall and like Childre Temple" the coid. The best arguments for shorter perhaps for gardening, felt liberat-

will be the year of the short skirt, and women will want to look sexy," said Kalman Ruttenstein, fashion in the 1970s and the early 1980s. Near-ankle lengths began winning "They will shorten their skirts adherents in this country last fall instead of having a face lift," said and have remained popular this

Still, some fashion designers, in-The last hemline-shortening cluding most of the countriers in prece began with Mary Quant in Paris and Geoffrey Beene and ondon in the early 1960s and was James Galanos in the United States, strongly favored skirts near knee length.

Many collections in recent years in 1962. Rudi Gernreich and Jac- offered a choice of bem length. A ues Tiffeau were its proponents in woman could wear a short skirt one day, a long one the next and trousers the third, and many did.

The popularity of short bubble experiencing a sense of rejuvena-skirts for evening last winter has tion as they turned up their skirts a helped prepare customers for the

The differences between the short clothes of the 1960s and the styles offered today are considerable. Then, the basic daytime style was a shift dress with no waistline, Then came the debacle. In the in a smooth fabric such as wool

Today, fabrics are far more clab-18 inches, from mid-thigh to the orate. Textured, three-dimensional surfaces and such patterns as checks, abstract designs and florals add interest to styles that have a more formal air.

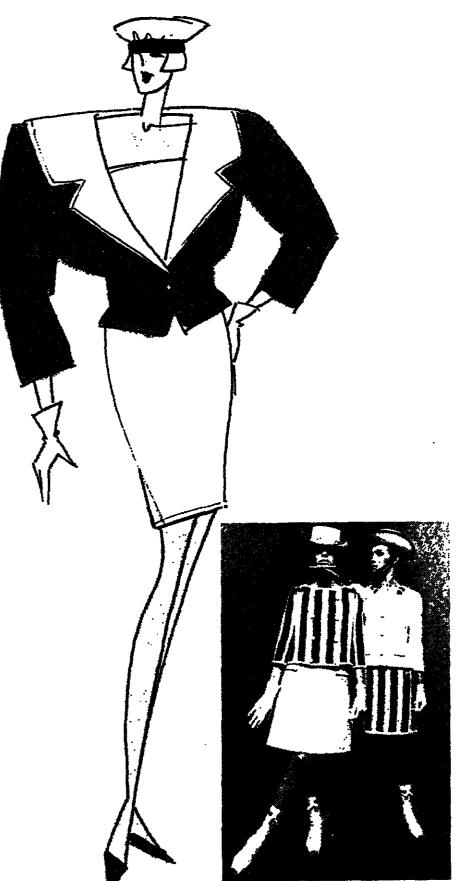
Suits and jackets, almost ignored Women declared that they would in the 1960s, are in the forefront of fashion now. Clothes are more designers. They refused to buy long shapely, with waistlines generally marked and hiplines often round

> The exaggerated padded shoulders that have dominated clothes for a decade have receded in favor of a curved, feminine silhouette. Shorter skirts are an almost inevitable part of this significant change

Technology has made short clothes easier to wear. Stretch fabrics allow clothes to fit the body closely without inhibiting move-

And panty hose, invented toward the end of the last short-skirt era, make short skirts practical. Most designers have endorsed opaque panty hose to avoid a look that is too leggy. In dark shades, these hose also offer some camouflage for women concerned about the shape of their legs or, more specifically, their knees.

"The shift to short clothes has started," Saltzman said. "Women have accepted them more enthusiastically than we predicted. They say it makes them feel happier as



Courrèges design 1987 and, below right, his minis of 1965.

DOONESBURY









UNIOTIAL



etting new standards by being a pioneer is nothing new to Mitsubishi Motors. We began back in 1917 with the introduction of

Japan's first series-production vehicle—the Mitsubishi Model-A. Over the years we followed with a number of other "firsts," developing some of Japan's first buses, trucks and cars, and a number of other automotive firsts as well. Like the 1934 PX-33, Japan's first diesel 4WD convertible.

s transportation needs diversified so did our pio-A neering automotive spirit. In 1959 we set a new stage in Japan's automotive history with the Mitsubishi 500, the first Japanese production car whose aerodynamics were tested in a large-scale wind tunnel. The same year, its free-revving air-cooled engine powered it to a class victory in the Macau Grand Prix.

C uch pioneering applications in automotives continue To confirm Mitsubishi's pioneering status in passenger car development. Today, new technologies are propelling Mitsubishi toward new milestones with cars like the MP-90X. This experimental vehicle is a crystallization of Mitsubishi R & D efforts in future automobiles. The MP-90X features sophisticated "Integrated

Communications" and "Active Control" systems—that are possible through the latest developments in new materials, electronics and telecommunications not to mention improvements in virtually every facet of driver-vehicle operation.

With vehicles like the MP-90X to show the way, there's a bright automotive future ahead. And with our pioneering spirit to help, we'll find new ways to meet tomorrow's transportation needs.

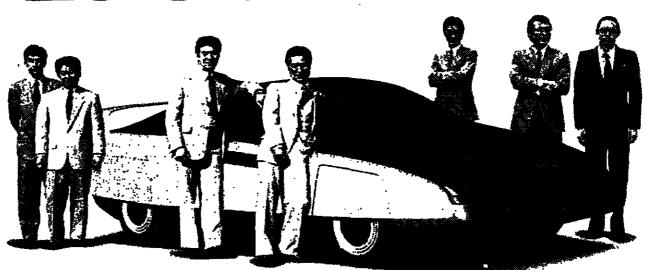


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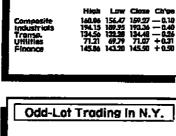
Mitsubishi Model-A: Japan's first series-production car.

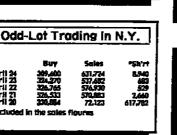
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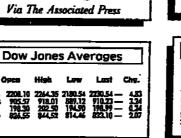
Mitsubishi MP-90X: Japan's most advanced concept vehicle.

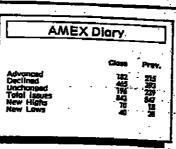
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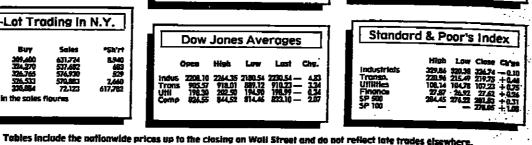


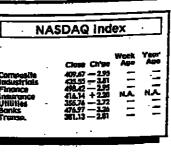




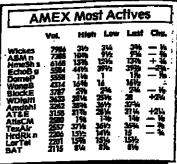








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Dow Jones Bond Averages

NYSE Lower in Heavy Trading Stock Exchange ended lower in heavy trading Monday but a rebound in the dollar and bonds, a slump in precious metals prices and a bullish

prognosis for the traditional market leader, IBM, cut the session's worst losses. The Dow Jones industrial average finished at 2,230.54, down 4.83, after rebounding from a stock price will decline; he sells borrowed stock, do-point loss earlier in the afternoon. Trading

was volatile. Declines outpaced advances by 2 to 1. In the morning, losers held a lead as wide as 8 to 1 over

gainers.

Broad market indexes ended mixed. The New York Stock Exchange composite index lost 0.10 to 159.27, but Standard & Poor's 500-stock

index rose 0.31 to 281.83. The price of an average share dropped 2 cents.

Volume amounted to about 222.7 million. compared with 177.95 million on Friday.

Traders said a rebound in bonds, in the dollar

and bullish remarks from IBM's chairman, active issues, falling % to 8 as precious metals John F. Akers, pulled the stock market out of an prices suddenly plunged from sharply higher John F. Akers, pulled the stock market out of an early nosedive.

The midday recovery in the dollar and in the bond and stock-index futures markets coincided with a White House assertion that a "further

decline in the dollar could be counterproduc-

.92 2.7

tive," traders noted.

"The stock market was tied to bonds and less

to the dollar Monday," said Ernie Rudnet, NEW YORK — Prices on the New York tock Exchange ended lower in heavy trading donday but a rebound in the dollar and bonds, that was helpful."

He said that encouraging remarks about IBM's business "helped to some degree" and prompted some investors to cover short posi-

a lower price.

IBM's chairman said at the company's annual meeting in New Orleans Monday that first-quarter shipments in 1987 for the computer

giant exceeded levels from the year-ago period.
Southern Co. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising % to 24%.
IBM followed, rising 2½ to 154%. Elsewhere in the high technology sector, Digital Equipment rose 3% to 165% and Cray Research fell 4½ to 113%.
Sunshine Mining was third on the list of most

Sunshine Mining was third on the list of most opening levels.

Other mining stocks got hit. Newmont Gold

was the day's biggest point loser, dropping 6% to 92, Callahan Mining fell 4% to 35%, ASA Ltd. dropped 4% to 63%, Hecla Mining skidded 3% to 21%, Homestake slid 2% to 35 and Campbell Red Lake Mines fell 2% to 28%.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1987

Editor Control Control

Herald Eribune.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

After Seoul's Intervention, Stocks Are Marking Time

By PATRICK SMITH ional Herald Tribune

EOUL — Among the most significant players on the Kores Stock Exchange is one that does not own any stock. Foreign investors fortunate enough to get into this highly protected market simply have to accept periodic "administrative guidance," as the government likes to call its interventionist forays, as part of the front-end fee.

Justifiably concerned about inflation and manipulation by local share syndicates, financial authorities have set themselves up as the most brazen manipulators of all. Hence the market's recent downturn and the running in place it is expected to do over the next month or more,

A variety of forces pushed the Seoul exchange's composite index to a record 405.13 on March 31, an uninterrupted rise of 80

Given the short

to go but up.

supply of stock, the

index has nowhere

percent over the previous five months. Export growth, of 35 percent last year and 35 percent in the first quarter, has swelled the money supply, while the government has already sought to check infla-tion by clamping down on property speculation.

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Not surprisingly, share turnover on the exchange has grown fourfold since the index began its current climb last November. Given the short supply of stock in this tiny market, the index has nowhere else to go.

"We've seen some fairly reckless investing," said W. Todd
Kilborn, the senior analyst here for James Capel & Co. "Individ-

uals and corporations have been dumping just about everything they can get their hands on into shares.

On Monday, the index ended at 355.36, down two points from a half-day session on Saturday. Volume was 17.5 million shares, a drop of more than three-quarters from March records. Mr. Kilborn and others say the market's fundamentals are healthy enough to push the index to 500 or more by the end of the

year. But that may not be the level at which the Finance Ministry and the central bank would like it. Shortly after the index pierced 400, the government acted to dampen prices by requiring local institutional investors to sell part of their shareholdings and purchase central bank bonds

intended to absorb excess liquidity. Once this policy was disclosed, the market quickly lost almost 10 percent of its value.

HARE PRICES are currently stable and are not expected to begin another advance before June at the earliest. "The long-term trend is still up," said George Robinson, who represents W.I. Carr (Overseas) Ltd. in Seoul. "But institutions still have an awful lot of stock that has to be sold over the next

Ironically, the market's basic buoyancy is grim news for foreign investors, who had hoped South Korea would permit them to hold shares directly by the end of this year. One widely accepted deadline for this decision was Oct. 19, when convertible bonds worth \$20 million, issued to overseas investors by Samsung Electronics Corp. two years ago, are to mature.

It now appears likely that the government will postpone the

conversion date. For one thing, unexpected current-account surpluses mean South Korea no longer needs foreign equity investment to the degree planners anticipated several years ago. For another, financial authorities appear reluctant to give up the tight control they can exert over local investors.

Most observers now expect the market to be opened by early 1989 at the earliest. Government officials suggested last week that they may wait until 10 percent of the population owns stock—3 percent now do—or until the number of listed shares climbs from its current 358 to 1,000.

This month, the \$30 million Korea Europe Fund was added to the indirect vehicles available to foreign investors. Like the Korea Fund on the New York Stock Exchange, the London-listed Enrofund shot to a premium significantly above its issue price, trading at roughly \$25 per share, compared with a par value of

In Brazil Changes Seen On Debt Issue

Funaro

Resigns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SAO PAULO — The architect of

Brazil's moratorium on payment of its foreign debts, Finance Minister Dilson Funaro, announced his resignation Sunday night, possibly paving the way for an end to the country's confrontation with its foreign creditors and a rapprochement with the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Funaro, 53, said that he had informed the ruling Brazilian Dem-ocratic Movement Party of his departure and that he would formally resign after meeting Monday with President José Sarney.

Economic analysts had said that animosity between Mr. Funaro and U.S. bankers had impeded agreement on rescheduling Brazil's debts which, adding borrowing from governments to bank loans, total \$110 billion and make Brazil the Third World's largest debter. World's largest debtor. A foreign banker had said that Mr. Funaro's departure was "pretty much a precondition for getting serious negotiations under way."

A businessman and friend of the president, Mr. Funaro took over Brazil's most powerful cabinet post in September 1985. In February, he provoked widespread consterna-tion among Brazil's creditors when be announced the suspension of interest payments on \$68 billion worth of commercial loans, then insisted on a renewal of lending by banks without offering domestic adjustments in response. He rejected IMF monitoring and persuaded Mr. Sarney to do the same.

In his talks with creditor govern-ments, Mr. Funaro pressed the ruling party's insistence that they share responsibility for the debt burden and that Brazil not sacrifice economic growth in order to pay interest. But he lost the party's support when its younger faction said his post-moratorium economic policies induced recession. (WP, Reuters)

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

in the interbank market, where

Japanese banks alone accounted

In the fourth quarter, the volume

By Sam Jameson
Las Angeles Times Service

TOKYO - Prime Minister Ya-

suhiro Nakasone, who leaves

Wednesday for talks in Washing-

ton, criticized the United States on

Monday for failing to carry out its

commitment to Japan to reduce the U.S. budget deficit to help curtail a

trade imbalance with Japan.
"We will make our efforts" to

reduce the trade imbalance, Mr.

Nakasone said. "But we will also

ask the United States to make fur-

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — President

Ronald Reagan said Monday that

he hoped the United States could

lift trade sanctions against Japan

is necessary to see that other na-

"Trade must be free. It must also

Mr. Nakasone said Japan re- jured."

Reagan Says He Hopes to Lift

Sanctions Against Japan Soon

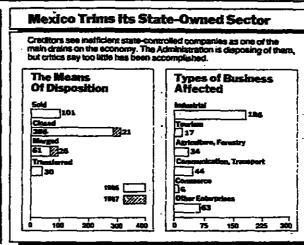
for 59 percent of total activity, up

banks lend to each other.

from 39 percent in 1985.

ments reported Monday.





President Miguel de la Madrid, who has so far been unable to solve his economic crisis

Mexico's Reducing Plan Is Debated

Skeptics Question Drive to Trim Fat in State Sector

By Larry Rohter New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY - When President Miguel de la Madrid was elected five years ago, the Mexican government owned 1.155 companies, including a restaurant and nightclub, several chains of movie theaters, a softdrink manufacturer and a bicycle factory.

Since then, more than 500 have been ordered sold, closed or merged into others as part of the ninistration's effort to overhaul the state sector.

While officials say the objective is to get rid of inefficient companies and make the remaining state enterprises more productive, critics say that the numbers are misleading and that far too little has been accomplished.

The drive to make the government-owned companies, which are known as paraestatales, leaner and meaner has a particular urgency in view of the economic crisis Mr. de la Madrid inherited and has been unable to resolve. The Mexican economy contracted by 4 percent in 1986, inflation over the past 12 months was running at 114 percent a year and the foreign debt, at \$100 billion, is one of the world's

Creditors, including both commercial banks and interna-

Japan Led Surge in International Lending in '86

garded pledges to reduce the bud-get, made by the United States in bilateral and multilateral forums, tionist omnibus trade bill Thurs-

tional organizations such as the ler General's office, which over-World Bank, see the inefficient state-controlled companies as one of the main drains on the

In 1985, the state companies employed more than 750,000 people, or 5 percent of the total Mexican work force, and ac-counted for 72 percent of the country's foreign exchange earn-

'Many of the companies they have offered for sale are things nobody really wants.

— Economic analyst

ings. Showing some improvement in the state sector has been one of the main requirements in negotiations for new loans, such as the \$7.7 billion agreement signed on March 20.

But the change does not come easily to Mexico. "State compa-nics, in general, have played a role to the benefit of the nation over the last 50 years," said Jorgé Tamayo, coordinator general of audits at the Mexican Comptrol-

sees the more than 600 companies still in state hands. "Mexico could not have developed as it did without a strong paraestatal

With that reliance, however, came an inefficiency. Between 1977 and 1982, according to the government, state enterprises accounted for half of a swelling public-sector deficit.

One diplomat here who specializes in economic affairs said, The bottom line is that in the late '70s and early '80s, the government took over a lot of essentially bankrupt companies and kept them operating because of their ability to generate employment. But with the arrival of the economic crisis in 1982, that was no longer possible."

Sharp declines in oil prices and the value of the peso led the current president, José López Portillo, to announce in August 1982 the postponement of some payments on Mexico's foreign debt. Those measures were accompanied by a doubling of inflation and a domestic austerity program that led to negative economic growth for the first time in

Under Mr. de la Madrid, the government has moved to rid it-See MEXICO, Page 13

Dollar Recovers To Close Higher In New York

NEW YORK - The dollar relow in Tokyo to close higher against major currencies in New York.

The recovery, which began earli-er in Europe, followed widespread intervention by central banks, apparent tightening by the Federal Reserve Board and verbal support from the White House.

Dealers in New York said the market now perceives that the Reagan administration is serious about halting the dollar's slide and this could promote higher rates Tues-

close; to 1.7930 Deutsche marks from 1.7845; to 5.9870 French france from 5,9495, and to 1,4685 Swiss francs from 1.4585.

The dollar was also higher against the pound, which closed at \$1.6585, against \$1.6605 on Friday.

As the dollar rose, gold plunged from a trading high of \$477.50 an ounce to close at \$444, and silver from \$11.25 to close at \$7.50 in

from \$11.25 to close at \$7.80 in hectic selling that began as mild profit-taking when the Fed failed to add expected reserves to the banking system at midday.

chief spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, ounded Monday from a postwar reiterated Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d's assertion that the administration does not want the dollar to fall further. The White House now appears

to regard the dollar fall as serious, and for the moment, the attitude is a little more positive," said James McGroarty, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York.

But what the market would like to see to turn the dollar in a significant way is a combination of coordination on interest rates - Fed increases and West German and Japan declines — and a firm comday. Japan declines — and a firm com-in New York, the dollar rose to mitment by the Treasury to sup-139.40 yen from 139.35 at Friday's port the dollar," he said.

"Barring that, all we are doing is buying time going into the Trea-sury's refunding and Nakasone's visit." Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan is to meet with Mr. Reagan in Washington this

Jim O'Neill, economist at Marine Midland Banks Inc., said bond yields would have to rise to sell the \$29 billion refunding auction, which is to be announced this week and sold next week.

"Without rates of at least 9 per-See DOLLAR, Page 13

Bundesbank Predicts Drop in Trade Surplus

By Ferdinand Protzman tional Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT --- West Germany's trade and current-account sur-pluses should shrink substantially this year from the record levels reached in 1986 mainly because of the weak dollar, but will not return to normal levels for some time, the Bundesbank said Monday.

tral bank, did not specify what it meant by normal levels.

In 1986, the nation's surplus tomarks (about \$69 billion at current growth have caught Chancellor rates), shattering the previous high felmut Kohl's center-right coali-of 86 billion DM in 1985. The cur-

expand their balance sheets. This is billion from a year earlier. For the tor continued to be buffeted by the and there have been increasing a macho-type of competition to year, the rise was \$160 billion, a dollar's prolonged weakness and calls to stimulate the economy. gain of 52 percent, compared with the sharp appreciation in the DM's value against other major curren- luctant to depart from its an-The largest net takers of funds in cies. This has caused much of West nounced path of slow, steady eco-Germany's manufacturing industry nomic growth and has resisted calls to reduce its planned spending on capital goods, which could also in-

> A nation's trade surplus is the excess of exports over imports, By contrast, West Germany re-tion and other so-called invisible ported a decline of \$2.6 billion, items, such as interest and profits tion and other so-called invisible package scheduled for 1990. earned abroad.

imports, while exports are likely to rise only slightly. This would continue the previous year's trend, which saw imports rise 5.7 percent in real terms, while exports in-creased only a real 0.8 percent.

The lower dollar and the collapse of global crude oil prices caused a sharp rise in disposable consumer income in 1986, the report said. But In its annual report for 1986, the it noted that higher domestic de-Bundesbank, West Germany's cen-tral bank, did not specify what it unable to fully compensate for the fall-off in exports.

Declining export levels and the taled a record 124 billion Deutsche subsequent slow-down in economic

rent account surplus widened to a record 76.5 billion DM from the sure from the United States and previous high of 44.6 billion DM. other trading partners to reduce the The Bundesbank described the nation's trade surplus. However, nation's economy as fundamental- without another strong rise in do-But the bank said the export sec- worry that growth could stagnate

> But the government has been reto move up tax cuts scheduled for effect in 1990.

In its report, the Bundesbank warned the government not to while the current account includes slacken efforts to curb spending services and tourism, transporta- when taxes are cut as part of a

The central bank said higher expenditures could lead to a rise in The Bundesbank said the lower interest rates that could limit or 1987 surpluses should come pri- even counter the positive effects of marily from another strong rise in the tax cut.

Currency Rates

| Cross B | ates | | | | | | | Apr | II 27 |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| • | 5 | £ | D.M. | F.F. | H.L | Gidr. | B.F. | S.F. | Yes |
| Amsterdom | 2.0045 | 1346 | 112.795 * | 32.67 • | 0.1575 | _ | 5.427 ° | 138.26 * | 14545 y |
| Brucsels(a) | 36.965 | 61.4825 | 20,785 | 4.204 | 2,904 * | 10,025 | | 25,477 | 24.E35 * |
| Frankfert | 1.7765 | 2944 | _ | 29.54 * | 1.2965 = | 88.44 ° | 413. | 122.56 | 1.2835 |
| Leadon (b) | 1.6675 | _ | 25715 | 9.9385 | 2125 | 3.255) | 61,73 | 2.4285 | 220,72 |
| Mileo | 1,273.50 | 2.124.10 | 715.55 | Z13.50 | | 63455 | 34,436 | £76.50 | 9.24 |
| Hew York(c) | | 0.603 = | 1.793 | 5.987 | 1,263,50 | 2,5775 | 37.37 | 1.4485 | 139,40 |
| Ports | 5,949 | 9.94 | 3365 | | 4.4785 × | 2,9695 | 14.117 * | 4,1012 | 4,3192 * |
| Tokyo | 137.40 | 229.5 | 77.43 | 23.25 | 10.87 | 68.87 | 374,64 | 95.26 | |
| Zurich | 1.4505 | 24174 | 81.585 ° | 24,355 * | 0.114 | 72.38 ° | 1,9700 * | | 1.096 = |
| 1 ECU | 1.1461 | 0.6795 | 2.0753 | 4,9496 | 1,485,62 | 2,3408 | 41,1454 | 1.4%4 | 160,894 |
| 1 SDR | 1.3114 | e.7653 | 2,3297 | 7.8614 | 1,6 69 .10 | 2,6787 | 42396 | N.Q. | 180,714 |
| Closings in Lendon and Zurich, fixings in other 8 urepean centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (c) Units of 100 (r) Units of 16,000 N.Q.; not avoid of N.A.; not avoid of N.A.; | | | | | | | | | |

Other Dellar Values

Currescy per U.5.5
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Hans Kone 5 7.776
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Irish 6 0.6739
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Interest Rates

| Rurec | irrene: | Beper | dto | | | Apr | il 27 |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|---------------------|
| (mosth 2 mosths 3 mosths 4 mosths | Dollar 6 %-6 % 646-64 6 76-6 % 676-7 | D-Mark 316-3 76 3 76-3 76 376-3 76 4-170 | Franc 315-346 315-316 3 45-3 76 376-4 4-416 | Sterling 9 4-9 4, 9 4-9 4, 94-94 94-94 94-94 Paul FF); | French Frenc 7 %-8 %- 7 %-8 %- 8%-8% 8%-8% | ECU 6 %-7 %- 6 %-7 %- 6 %-7 %- 7-7%- 7%-7%- | 6 6% 6% 6% |

Key Me United States West German

<u>Francy</u>

40.95 471.15 471.66 474.75 444.80

"I hope that, before long, we can lift" the sanctions, he said in a speech to the annual meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, "and that this episode will be recorded as a small incident in the building of our relationship." But he added, "We will do what

tions live up to their obligations and trading agreements with us. **Gold** be fair." Meanwhile, administration officials said that Mr. Reagan was ex-pected to tell Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan during his visit to Washington this week that

the sanctions could be lifted by the end of June. Such a move would be condition-Kong and Zurich on al on Japan's being found to be in compliance with a semiconductor Source: Reuters.

PARIS - Japanese banks were previous year's increase, totaling 66 the total when all double counting After eliminating the double the driving force behind the inter-national banking market's "un-The BIS said this wa

precedented" expansion last year, by Japanese banks' growing inthe Bank for International Settlevolvement in the securities market, interest rate arbitrage, the effects of The Basel-based BIS, a clearing deregulation and the intense comhouse of central bank data, said petition to expand balance sheets. "However, the most important

last year's increase in gross cross-border banking assets of \$476.6 bilsingle element," the BIS said, was lion was "by far the largest ever last December's opening of the Japanese offshore market, which The increase was twice as high as enabled banks to engage in internain 1985 and 80 percent above the previous peak in 1981. tional business free of domestic taxes. By year-end, total assets in Almost all of last year's activity Japan's offshore market totaled - 90 percent — was concentrated

Although the BIS did not prowords, the offshore market simply added another link in the chain of

Nakasone Criticizes U.S. on Budget

as an "official commitment to us."

trade disputes and "ensure that co-

operative relations between Japan and the United States are not in-

signed last July, they said.

countries in Venice.

Under this scenario, the presi-

dent would announce the end of

sanctions just before the June 8-10

Group of Seven industrialized

In his speech, Mr. Reagan said

the decision to impose tariffs on Japanese color television sets, mo-

torized hand tools and some com-

oan," he said, "is not more hem-

U.S.-Japan "trade bridge."

filled agreements."

efforts on this, too," he said.

of Japanese interbank activity interbank business counted by the nominated in dollars now transsurged \$124 billion, four times the BIS, without necessarily increasing lates into so many fewer yen. is eliminated.

claim title to being the biggest banks, a contest most other banks 17 percent in 1985. abandoned at the outbreak of the debt crisis early in 1982.

ing the growth of their balance lion and the long-term capital sheets and improving profitability. outflow into foreign securities of

Analysts estimate that appreciation of the yen against the dollar of vide any numbers, it said that "a almost 90 percent since early 1985 sizable share" was due to rebook- has given the Japanese banks enorvalue of the banks' business de-

counting, the BIS estimated that A striking feature of the banks in net new lending during the fourth Japan is their keen competition to quarter increased \$50 billion, up \$5

the fourth quarter were the Japa-At that time, banking authorities nese, with \$20.8 billion. The inflow started pressuring banks to in- was needed to finance the discrep- capital goods, which co crease their ratios of capital to total ancy between the nation's current- hibit economic growth. business. Most responded by slow- account surplus of around \$80 bil-

around \$130 billion. reflecting the large current-account ing of existing positions. In other mous new lending power without surplus and the long-term capital words, the offshore market simply distorting their capital ratios as the inflow into West German securi-

THE AUDEMARS PIGUET CHRONOGRAPH. **INSTANTLY RECOGNISABLE.**



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ly fair and open markets on both sides, "and the sooner, the better." (Reuters, AP)

"But, in reality, is that being carhis first meeting with President ried out? We must have American Ronald Reagan. The bill is expected to include an Mr. Nakasone, 68, who will be amendment that would force Japan making his sixth visit to the United and other countries with "unfair

day, the day Mr. Nakasone holds

States as prime minister, said he hoped to solve, "or lay the path toward solution," of U.S. Japan trade practices" to slash their surplus with the United States by 10 percent a year, or face retaliation. "I am aware that American pub-Japan," Mr. Nakasone said, "and I am deeply distressed by the present situation."

Mr. Nakasone said he would tell Mr. Reagan and other U.S. leaders that it would take the efforts of both countries to correct the trade imbalance, which last year reached \$58.6 billion.

Mr. Nakasone also noted that Japan's imports from Europe and the newly industrializing countries of Asia have increased recently, with Japan's purchases from those economic summit meeting of the countries rising by 45 percent.

"However, American exporting power to Japan remains weak," with U.S. sales here still sługgish, he said. "The United States must make efforts to improve its com-Mr. Nakasone said he would ask

puters, sent a message to Japan that it was time to complete work on a Mr. Reagan to withdraw "as quickly as possible" the tariffs the president imposed April 17 on Japanese products in retaliation for Japan's "The final answer to the trade problems between America and Jaalleged failure to carry out an agreement on semiconductor trade. "Japan has increased its imports of American semiconductors," he ming and having, not more trade sanctions, not more voluntary resaid, "and is supervising exports to straint agreements, though these

third-country markets."

He added, "We have full confimay be needed as steps along the way, and certainly not more unfuldence we can provide clear evidence" that American complaints He said the answer was genuineabout Japanese dumping in thirdcountry markets and access for U.S. chips to the Japanese market have been solved.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1987 Page 10 Mondays **US. Futures** per ib.
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16 0.38 0.55 1.05 1.80 7 0.10 0.20 0.36 0.60 0.94 1.30 1.65 3.85 2.95 2.12 1.78 8.91 0.46 0.31 Paris Commodities London **Dividends** Commodities NYSE Highs-Lows STOCK SPLITS Aug Oct Dec Mar May Aug Est. + 2 Unch + 12 + 15 + 1 5-15 5-16 5-15 5-15 5-15 5-15 5-15 5-16 5-20 5-20 5-20 1,250 May Jiy Sep Dec May Mgy Jiy 1,275 1,312 1,333 1,356 1,400 1,400 1.286 1.287 1.239 1.221 1.342 1.343 1.363 1.364 1.368 1.289 1.409 1.410 1.429 1.439 1,276 1,313 1,334 1,352 1,352 1,402 1,402 Boring
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The ITC, a federation of 22 of the world's leading tin producing and consuming countries, said the International Tin Agreement would continue in effect until luly 1 1989. The agrees Du Pent 1st Quar. 1997 1994 Ravenue 7,188. 7,200. Net Inc. 397.9 4049 Per Share 1.42 1.47 Goodyear Tire&Rubber 1984 7,200, 494,9 1,67 84d Office 30-97, band 88 11/32 as 13/32 Apr High Law
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RSS 5 May 170.50 18 continue in effect until July 1, 1989. The agreement, signed in 1982, was to stabilize prices by selling when tin is in demand and buying when 1987 4,600. 164.0 7,07 fated. DM Futures it is too plentiful. it is too plentiful.

Most members reportedly wanted to keep the agreement formally in place to help in dealing with problems arising from the collapse of the ITC's buffer stock support system, which resulted in debts of \$1.3 billion.

The ITC is still involved in several legal cases over the outstanding debts of the buffer stock, which ran out of cash while trying to support the market in October 1985. In one of the cases, the British High Court was to begin hearing on Options Ask 205.50 200.00 190.50 185.50 179.00 176.00 Chrysler 7, 1987 6 6/30 249.7 re ___ 1.24 730.00 730.00 730.00 730.00 730.00 730.00 730.00 730.00 730.00 54 2.04 2.24 55 1.29 1.42 5.4 2.24 5.5 1.29 1.42 5.4 5.5 1.29 1.42 5.5 1.29 5.5 1.20 124 147 147 234 310 Textron 1967 1,960. 60.2 1,45 604 618 656 117 263 200 137 137 137 137 137 137 the British High Court was to begin hearing on Tuesday a suit brought by a London Metal Exchange trader, Maclaine Watson, seeking the appointment of a receiver for ITC. 1986 45,1 1.25 of \$7.2 nins of

Security | Security May Juli Oct Dec Mar May Juli Oct Prev: Si Int. 24/5 41.69 53.79 pm Feet, Soles Prev. 29 Prev. 29 Prev. 29 Prev. 29 Prev. 29 Prev. 24 Prev. 24 Prev. 24 Prev. 29 Prev. 29 Prev. 29 29 29 29 Prev. 29 Pr 18.46 18.46 18.34 17.55 17.55 17.55 17.55 17.55 Commodity Indexes 988.40 1,570.10 123.73 219.04 Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p-preliminary; f-final Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931. Dow Jones: base 100: Dec. 31, 1974. Spot Commodities 45.25 1,05 213.00 0.29 0.90 10.20 473.00 77-78 4.2117 0.41 S&P 100 Index Options THE P son! Algeria and U.S. Group Sign Major Gas Contract S lenn ALGIERS — Algeria's national petroleum agency, Sonatrach, and the U.S. Panhandle-Trunkline group have signed a 20-year agreement for the delivery of liquefied natural gas, Algeria's APS news agency said. Deliveries will start next winter and rise over three years to reach 4.5 billion cubic meters (157.5 billion cubic feet) annually, with 60 percent of the gas carried in Algerian ships to a terminal at Lake Charles, Louisiana, APS said:

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Chrysler Profits Off 24% for Quarter

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan Chrysler Corp. said Monday that its first-quarter earnings fell 24.4 percent from a year earlier. that its first-quarter earnings sell for plant modernization and up-24.4 percent from a year earlier. The company's chairman, Lee A. Incocca, attributed the drop to buyer incentives and lost production. In the first three months of 1987, the third-largest U.S. automaker earned \$269.7 million, or \$1.24 per share, down from \$356.9 million, or \$1.57 a share, in the first quarter of

The company's stock closed Monday at \$35.375, down \$1.375, on the New York Stock Exchange.

totaled \$6.12 billion, up 4.3 percent lion. Chrysler said it sold 570,002 from \$5.87 billion a year earlier. "We spent nearly \$600 million from 556,771 a year ago.

r plant modernization and up. The industry leader, General truck businesses, we're assuring the

Mr. Iacocca said Chrysler also spent heavily to "match our competition, or go them one better," in offering extended warranties and other buyer incentives.

future competitiveness and profit-ability of Chrysler."

tor Co., is expected to release firstrter results this week. Chrysler's first-quarter sales Analysis have said Chrysler's sales in the first quarter were hurt n the New York Stock Exchange. were up nearly 4 percent over last Chrysler reported that revenue year, to \$6.03 billion from \$5.8 bilby the dwindling supplies of the popular Omni-Horizon America subcompacts, which lost their

home when Chrysler began retooling its Belvidere, Illinois, plant. Chrysler, which last week purchased the Italian sports car maker Lamborghini SpA, also owns 15.6 percent of Maserati SpA and is working out an agreement to pur-chase the French government-owned Rengult's 46.1 percent interest in American Motors Corp.

cars and trucks, up 2.4 percent

Motors Corp., last week reported a 23.1 percent drop in its first-quar-

ter carnings from the same period of 1986. GM said it carned \$922.5

\$1.20 billion a year earlier, on revenue of \$26.1 billion, down from

The No. 2 automaker, Ford Mo-

ion in the period, down from

Alitalia Opts For McDonnell Jets Over Airbus

PARIS - Alitalia, Italy's state-controlled airline, said Monday that it was placing orders for six McDonnell Douglas Corp. MD-11 three-engine jets and taking options on four others in a transaction estimat-ed at about \$1 billion.

The contract brings the total umber of orders and options for the MD-11 to 119, involving 14 airlines, a spokesman for McDonnell Douglas said. Alitalia had been considering

both the MD-11 and its main

competitor, the Airbus A-340 made by the four-nation West European Airbus consortium. A key factor in Alitalia's choice, sources said, was a commitment by McDonnell Douglas to place substantial orders for subcontracting work with Italian companies.

By Jonathan P. Hicks New York Times Service

NEW YORK - After years of being battered by weak prices and having foreign competitors take away their business, American forest product companies are enjoying some of their best days. They, like other industries, have

mainly one force to thank for their vastly improved fortunes: the declining dollar. Because of the weaker dollar, U.S. pulp and paper exports surged 18 percent and 20 percent, respectively, in 1986, and paper exports, at least, are expected to keep climbing this year.

At home, the weaker dollar has meant that the industry can once again raise prices, some times significantly: Since 1986, the price of linerboard — used to make cardboard boxes has increased by more than 30 percent, to \$320 a ton. More price increases in forest products are on the way, analysts predict.

The industry's earnings reflect its change in circumstances. After being severely depressed for three years, profits rose 30 percent in 1986 and should rise this year by 25 percent, to about \$4 billion, according to analysts and economists. "We had some tough times a few years ago," said Burnell Roberts, chairman of Mead Corp.,

the big paper company based in Dayton, Ohio. "It's time we had it the other way." Cost-cutting measures that forest products companies implemented to survive the tough-times mean that they are raking in profits now that times are better. Labor costs, which were rising about 10 percent annually five years ago, rose by only about one-half of 1 percent last year. Energy costs, too, have been significantly cut.

ITT's Earnings

Jumped by 55%

In First Quarter

NEW YORK -- ITT Corp.

said Monday that its first quar-

ter earnings had risen 55 per-cent, to \$164 million versus

\$106 million for the same peri-

\$1.07, up from 70 cents a share, ITT said, while sales totaled \$4.6

billion, up from a restated \$4

billion in the 1986 quarter.

The increase per share was

od of 1986.

But, clearly, the dollar's steep drop the last two years against many European currencies and the yen is the main cause of the revival that has transformed paper, pulp and lumber makers into some of the world's lowest-cost producers. It has especially helped forest product com-

U.S. Paper Products Industry Rebounds as Dollar Drops

panies compete against the Scandinavian coun-tries, which have seen their currencies rise about 32 percent against the dollar in that time. U.S. lumber and wood products also have

We had some tough times a few years ago. It's time we had it the other way."

- Burnell Roberts of Mead Corp.

benefited from the dollar's lower value but, because of persisting overcapacity, not as much as paper. "The exchange rate has made us more emperitive, and our market share has increased. but prices have been flat," said Thomas C. Ambrose, a spokesman for Weyerhaeuser Co. in Tacoma, Washington. "The supply is too high."

Still, Weverhaeuser's exports of pulp rose a hefty 40 percent last year, and have remained strong this year, Mr. Ambrose said.

U.S. producers of packaging paper are benefiting from the decisions of Japanese and European companies to scale back in that market.

The Scandinavians and Japanese don't have the access to cheap fiber that the American companies have, so they have concentrated on the higher-end specialty papers." said Mark S. Rogers, an analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities. Even so, the U.S. production of specialty products, such as the coated paper used to package food prepared in microwave ovens, has surged as a result of increased domestic and international demand. Advertisements account for about 90 percent of the demand for coated paper, and producers widely forecast that growth in demand will surpass the 6 percent el, where it has been every year since 1976.

The forest products industry's rebound fol-lows one of its worst periods. For most of the 1980s, imports claimed a growing share of almost every product category. In printing and writing paper, which accounts for 28 percent of the industry's \$148 billion sales, foreign producers nearly doubled their share, to 11.7 percent last year.

In 1985 alone, the prices for the grades of paper products used in packaging fell nearly 30 percent. The net income that year of the six largest U.S. paper companies — Georgia-Pacific, Champion International, International Paper, Kimberly-Clark, Boise Cascade and Crown Zellerbach — fell 44 percent, to \$462 million.

Despite the industry's prosperity, some analysts caution that the new tax law could hurt the makers of lumber and wood products. The elimination of the investment tax credit and the longer schedule for depreciation could diminish demand from the construction industry.

A more immediate threat, however, is the possibility of Japan's placing a tariff on paperboard in retaliation for the sanctions President Ronald Reagan recently imposed on Japanese

Du Pont Earnings Are Down; Sagging Oil Prices Blamed

WILMINGTON, Delaware -Du Pont Co. reported Monday that fibers, white pigments and specialits first-quarter profit declined 3 ty polymers. percent from the first period last year, largely because of sagging oil improved worldwide demand, lowprices that caused lower earnings at er energy and feedstock prices, preits Conoco Inc. subsidiary.

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1100 - 12 to 120 mg _____**___**______ Total sales for the first quarter

same as in the first quarter of 1986. "Results for our chemical and specialty products businesses were up sharply," the company's chairman, Richard E. Heckert, said.

Conoco's quarterly earnings from exploration and production totaled \$15 million on sales of \$504 However, total company earnings million, compared with \$51 million were down slightly from last year's on \$651 million in revenue a year strong first quarter because of

weakness in the petroleum sector." After-tax operating income for marketing and transportation to-the company's chemical and spe-taled \$40 million on revenue of cialty products businesses was \$393 \$1.99 billion, down from \$103 milmillion, up 55 percent from the lion on \$2.2 billion of revenue a same quarter last year. The compa- year earlier.

sults for most businesses, notably

flected lower refined petroleum were \$7.1 billion, essentially the product margins and lower average worldwide crude oil and domestic natural gas prices.

Conoco's earnings from refining,

Drexel Official Is Said to Aid Inquiry

NEW YORK - The government has advanced its investigation of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. by gaining the cooperation of an official at the Wall Street firm in return for immunity from prosecu-

tion, according to sources with knowledge of the investigat The official is Charles Thurnher, who is based in Drexel's office in Beverly Hills, California, the sources said. That office is run by Michael R. Milken, who is a focus of the government's inquiry into

illegal takeover practices.

Mr. Thurnher, the sources said, is involved in maintaining confidential records of both the activities of Mr. Milken and of the Beverly Hills office. His cooperation would be the first known instance of someone inside Drexel with intimate knowledge of Mr. Milken's activities cooperating in return for lenient treatment by the govern-

The only previous witness against Drexel was Ivan F. Boesky, the speculator and former Drexel client who pleaded guilty last week to a conspiracy charge, sources said.

s Conoco Inc. subsidiary. Du Pont said net income for the rist quarter totaled \$307 william. Du Pont Said net income for the rist quarter totaled \$307 william. first quarter totaled \$391 million, or \$1.62 per share, compared with the first quarter of 1986. After-tax operating income for the petroleum segments was \$55 per share, in the first quarter of 1986. The Products, Cost-Cutting the petroleum segments was \$55 per share, in the first quarter of 1986. Reuters that IBM would increase its U.

NEW ORLEANS - Business volume at International Business Machines Corp. is up 8 percent worldwide, the company's chair-man, John F. Akers, said Monday.

Mr. Akers offered the figure in response to a question at the company's annual meeting about IBM's volume in South Africa, where he said sales were less than 1 percent of the company's total.

Mr. Akers also said that IBM expects its new products and costcutting measures to have an increasingly positive impact in the

He said that although the world-wide economic situation remained unsettled. "we see some encouraging signs." He said, for example, that shipments in the first quarter of 1987 exceeded the 1986 level.

On April 13, IBM said firstquarter profit fell 23 percent to \$785 million from the same period in 1986, although sales rose 5.5 per-

Mr. Akers said that IBM would increase its emphasis on service and other customer support this year and that by the end of 1987 it would have 20 percent more sales representatives and systems engineers than it did two years ago.

He said the company was accomplishing the change by moving current employees into marketing and through new hires. He also said

that IBM would increase its U.S. software programming work force, both through retraining and hiring, to a total of 26,000 by the end of the

Last year IBM announced that it would try to reduce its overall number of employees without violating its no-layoff policy, primarily through offers of early retirement and retraining.

Mr. Akers said that since las April the company's worldwide work force had been cut by 11,000. He said some 14,000 people had been moved from one IBM location to another, that headquarters staff positions were reduced by 7,000 and that the number of U.S. managers had been cut by 1,500.

Earlier this month, the company introduced a new line of personal computers, and this summer it will begin shipping a new generation of

"We expect our product announcements and resource-balancing measures to have an increasingly positive impact as 1987 proceeds," Mr. Akers said.

IBM "is working hard," Mr. Akers said, "to reduce our product cycle," which is the time between the conception of a new product and its first shipment. "We want to make this as short

as possible and we are making pro-

gress," he said.

It said the diversified services business posted strong operating results because of continued improvement in the domestic casualty business at The Hart-

ford, its insurance subsidiary. Hartford's results were helped by tax benefits from the 1986 Tax Reform Act, of which \$26 million was realized in the

first quarter, ITT said. The industrial and military technology business was off from 1986 but above company expectations, ITT said.

Natural resources operations posted large gains in the quarter. more than doubling their performance, the company said.

Exxon Chief Says Oil Discoveries Slowing

sumption would continue to grow, world's energy needs. but said that new oil discoveries annual production.

In a speech at the World Petro- \$40 a barrel range. leum Congress here, Mr. Rawl said

al oil production. "What our current outlook sug- higher." gests is that total world energy con-

efficient world," he said. But, he said. "Exxon projects

chairman, Lawrence Rawl, said ability of oil and gas," which cur-monday that world energy con-rently supply more than half of the

Mr. Rawl said that some synthetwere slowing and could not offset ic fuel projects could become practical when oil reached the \$30 to

"The question is when and how oil companies would increasingly this will happen." he said. "I bebe forced to turn to enhanced re- lieve that synthetic projects will not covery techniques, very heavy oil only re-emerge but will become and synthetics to compensate for commercial well below those prices substantial declines in convention- we were thinking about the last time oil prices moved substantially

Mr. Rawl said that companies sumption will continue to grow are investigating a new generation steadily in an ever more energy- of ideas on synthetic fuels that promise sub-tantially lower costs.

"It would be my view that new that despite today's ample supplies, oil discoveries, even with advanced

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the world will also be facing up to technology, are likely to slow HOUSTON - Exxon Corp's inherent limitations on the avail- down, not reverse, the decline in worldwide oil discoveries," he said. "So it is essential to find a better way to recover more of the discov-

> chemicals, solvents, heat and other techniques." After his speech, Mr. Rawl said in an interview that world oil prices

ered oil from producing fields using

should remain at about \$18 a barrel through the end of 1987. "We're still using the current lev-el of about \$18 or \$19 through the end of the year," Mr. Rawl said.

"We base our outlook on prices

remaining in the current range." FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND PRICES AT 21.487. :U.S. DOLLAR "CASH" 5143

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BFCE results for 1986

Development of Commercial

Commercial loans to French and foreign businesses levelled off at 35 billion francs, in spite of the shrinking demand for credit and the fall of the dollar, which lowered the value of most transactions carried out in foreign currencies, by both our French and overseas branches. Capital and money markets activities, however, benefitted from the favourable financial situation during the first half of the year as well as from the Bank's investment in specialized personnel and material in this specific area. Overall, proceeds from commercial activities advanced by 5,5% as a result of product diversification and an expanded clientele, most notably among medium-sized businesses.

A Gradual Decline in Export **Facilities**

The signing of fewer major export contracts, together with the first impact of the 1985-1986 reforms of export credit procedures, caused short and medium-term credits to drop from 81 to 59 billion francs. However long term buyer and supplier credits, the specialized activity of the Bank,

stood the test much better and rose from 64 to 68 billion francs.

An Appreciable Advance in Results Net operating income (1,834 million francs) showed an increase of 77 million (up 4,4%), despite the depreciation of the dollar, the decline in lending rates and the erosion of profit margins. The 4% increase of general expenses was largely due to investment-linked expenditures. New appropriations to loan loss reserves for the year (413 million) were in large part allocated to "sovereign risks", which are covered to the same level as in most other red to the same level as in most other banks, while "doubtful risks of customers"

were covered up to 75%. After provision for corporate income taxes, the financial year yielded a profit of 76 million francs, an increase of 26,6% over 1985.

The annual Report from which the above figures have been extracted may be obtained from the "département Études et Communication", Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur, 21, bd Haussmann - 75009 Paris -France.

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur



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adds a universal range of services: from foreign exchange cover to Euroloans, from export financing to bond issues, from investment counselling to assistance in entering new markets. Whatever your needs, our fastaction policy ensures that you rapidly get together with the right people and lose no time in analyzing all the risks and opportunities. Head Office: DG BANK, P. O. Box 10 06 51, Am Platz der Republik, D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, Federal Republic of Germany, Telephone: (69) 7447-01, Telex: 412291.

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The broadly based Bank.





Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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SCHLUMBERGER FIRST QUARTER EARNINGS

New York, New York, April 20 - Schlumberger Limited reported net income from continuing operations for the first quarter of \$5 million, or \$0.02 per share, compared to \$193 million, or \$0.66 per share in 1986. The 1986 results exclude the loss of \$45 million, or \$0.15 per share, at Fairchild Semiconductor, which is reported as a discontinued

Revenue from continuing operations in the first quarter was \$1.10 billion versus \$1.46 billion a year ago.

Evan Baird, Chairman, indicated that the drop in net income was mainly due to an overall decline in Oilfield Services activities. However, compared to the fourth quarter of 1986, Oilfield Services results improved, reflecting lower operating costs and stability in prices, mostly in North America. Following the termination in March of the negotiations for Fujitsu to buy 80% of Fairchild Semiconductor, Baird noted that Schlumberger is considering other options for the sale of Fairchild, including a management buyout.

Revenue \$534 million, down 40%

— Wireline, Seismic & Testing Services revenue was down 58% in North America and 38% outside North America. The declines reflect a much reduced level of oilfield activity and severe price discounting as compared to the same quarter a year sgo. Compared to the fourth quarter of 1986, revenue improved 6% in North America and was down 5% outside North America.

- Revenue at Sedeo Forez, the drilling services division, dropped 45% and was down 39% at Dowell Schlumberger (50% owned), the oilfield pumping services division; compared to the fourth quarter of 1986, revenue at Sedeo Forex declined 7% while it was unchanged at Dowell Schlumberger.

Revenue \$500 million, up 6% Orders \$551 million, up 1% Measurement & Systems

Measurement & Systems is the new name of the business segment that includes the operations of Measurement & Control and Computer

- Measurement & Control revenue improved 8% and orders received during the quarter were at the same level as last year.

- Revenue at Computer Aided Systems was down 3% and orders were աթ 3%.

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31 1987 1986 REVENUE \$1,098,392,000 \$1,460,463,000 NET INCOME (LOSS): CONTINUING OPERATIONS **\$4,993,000** \$ 192,897,000 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (A) (44,680,000) 8-1993,000 \$ 148,217,000

NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE: CONTINUENC OPERATIONS \$ 0.02 \$0.66 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS(A) _ _ (0.15) \$ 0.02 TOTAL \$0.51 AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING 280,127,000 292,157,000

(A) - REPRESENTS DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS OF FAIRCRIAD SEMICONDUCTOR.

Readers interested in receiving Schlumberger quarterly reports can write or

Department of Communications Schlumberger 42, rue Saint-Dominique 75007 PARIS Tel: 40.62.13.08

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Paper Says Saudi Arabia Opposes Oil Price Rise

NICOSIA - Sandi Arabia is not in favor of raising its oil price above the \$18 a barrel benchmark set in December by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Middle East Economic Survey said Monday.

Quoting what it described as "authoritative Saudi sources," the Nicosia-based weekly review said Saudi Arabia remained committed to that price "unless and until there is a strong revival in the growth of demand for oil."

"Despite recent suggestions emanating from U.S. congressional and oil industry circles that

Saudi Arabia may be moving toward a more hawkish stance on oil prices," the publication said, "there has, in fact, been no change in the kingdom's oil price policy."

Saudi Arabia's quota was slashed to 4.13 million barrels a day under OPEC's agreement in December to cut output by 7 percent to boost

prices.

The review said that Saudi Arbaia believed in The review said that Sandi Arbaia beneved in the "necessity to restore the competitive position of oil in general, and OPEC oil in particular, vis-à-vis other energy sources in the long run, while at the same time maintaining a stable level of prices responsive both to world economic conditions and the financial requirements of the OPEC member states."

Japanese Research Company Buying Cray Supercomputer

TOKYO — A major Japanese data processing company, Century Research Center Corp., is buying an \$8.3 million supercomputer from Cray Research Inc. to help ease U.S.-Japan trade tensions, an official said Monday. The CRAY X-PM model supercomputer will

be installed in November to replace a Cray I supercomputer bought in 1980, said Norio Kimura of C. Itoh & Co., a trading company with a major share in Century Research.

He said the company made the decision "in an attempt to ease U.S.-Japan trade frictions." The United States has urged Japanese organizations, especially government ministries, to buy U.S.-made supercomputers as a means of reducing the trade deficit, estimated at \$58.6 Mr. Kimura said Japanese companies already had bought or planned to buy seven other U.S.

puters that can perform intricate calculations at

ightning speed. He said none had been bought

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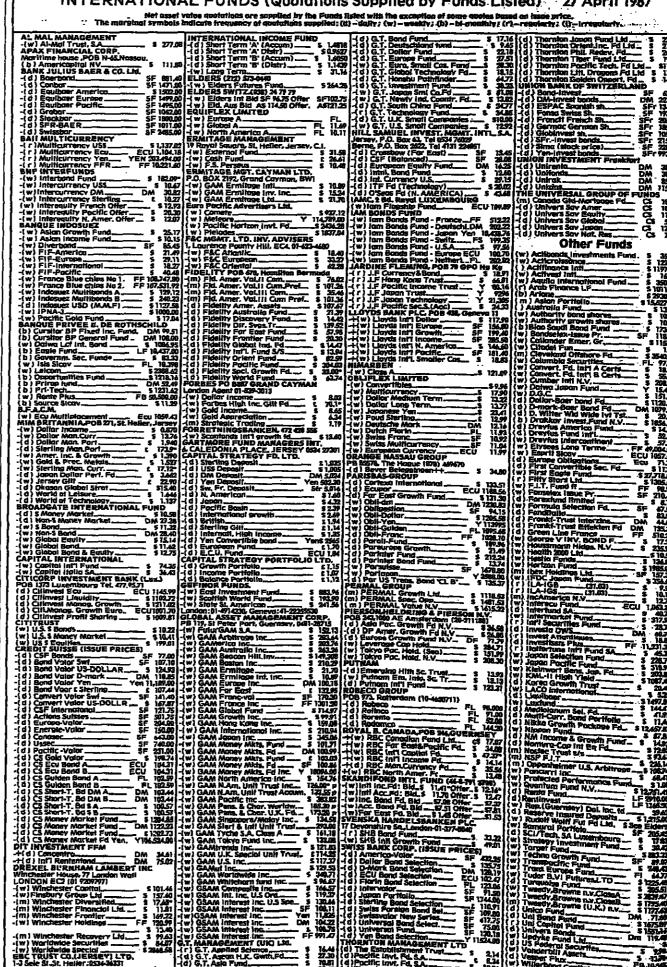
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CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Recovery in N.Y. Follows New Low in Tokyo

heally, otat they are not going to get any injects in the auction," he said.

The Fed's apparent tightening pushed the Treasury's believether 30-year bond from its lows of about 85%, for a yield of 8.85 percent, to close at about 22% for a 9.50 close at about 88%, for an 8.59

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مجمعت والمراز

Currency dealers began the day in Tokyo nervous that demand for dollars could dwindle as the Japa-nese back away from active buying of the currency for purchase of U.S.

The dollar, after trading as low as 137.15 yen in Tokyo, closed at 137.20, sharply down from 139.45 on Friday.

The fail sent the Tokyo stock market plunging. The Nikkel average of 225 stocks lost 831.32 points, its biggest single-day fall ever, to close at 23,072.41, as big institu-

tions began to sell, brokers said. Central banks of Japan, West London Dollar Rates

Economists and dealers said that

pressure was growing in the finan-cial markets for the United States

to take overt action to stabilize the

dollar, even though doubts linger that it has fallen far enough to help redress world trade imbalances.

half-point increase in the U.S. dis-

count rate, preferably in conjunc-tion with rate cuts in Tokyo and

Bonn, would be enough to discour-

But many fear that more drastic

In earlier trading in Europe, the

action, such as a U.S. issue of yen-

denominated Treasury bonds, may

dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.7765 DM, down from 1.7969 on

Friday, and in Paris at 5.9490

In Zurich, it closed at 1.4505

(Reuters, UPI)

French francs, down from 5.9880.

Swiss francs, down from 1.4638

Some analysis believe that a

fears that a still weaker U.S. currency could damage the global

tinued during New York hours, with the Bank of England particu-larly active, dealers said.

In London, the dollar closed at 138.35 year, down from 139.65 on Friday; at 1.7825 DM, down from 1.7883, and at 1.4590 Swiss francs, down from 1.4603.

It was also lower against the pound, which closed at \$1.6675, against \$1.6550 on Friday.
Currency dealers in London said

Germany, Switzerland and the to be bearish because of sluggish Netherlands bought dollars on U.S. business expansion, a per-Monday, reflecting government ceived risk of renewed inflation sentiment on the dollar continued

Gold and Silver Plummet and the trade imbalance between the United States and Japan. They said that comments by President Reagan that he hoped to lift trade sanctions against Japan soon were met with skepticism. In N.Y. in Selling Frenzy

NEW YORK - Gold and silver plunged Monday in New York after a speculative upward frenzy when the dollar rebounded.

The spot gold contract fell from a trading high of \$477.50 an ounce to \$444 and silver went from \$11.25 to \$7.80 an ounce. Dealers said that the selling had begun as mild profit-taking when the U.S. Federal Reserve failed to add expected reserves to the banking system at

"You had a situation where nobody was short silver," said Alan Posnick chief trader at Manfra Tordella & Brookes Inc. "From mild profit-taking on the perception of Fed tightening, there was a frenzy when everybody wanted out and there were no buyers."

"We had a 35 percent drop in silver," he said. "On a percentage basis it exceeded the fall in 1980 when silver plunged from \$50 an

ounce, to roughly \$40 overnight." As in the 1980 silver debacle, dealers said many participants were wiped out Monday. Speculators in futures markets trade on margin, or with small deposits for contracts worth huge amounts. When prices drop precipitously, brokers demand additional margin payments to cover the reduced value of contracts. If speculators cannot come up with the funds, their contracts are liquidated.

Silver opened in London at \$10.17 an ounce and rose above \$11 from \$9.40 on Friday. Gold was set at \$476.60 an ounce in the morning, up \$11.60 from Friday, before closing at \$470.50.

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MEXICO: Skeptics Question Plan to Trim State Sector

(Continued from first finance page) self not only of small and exoue enterprises, many acquired through the nationalization of banks in 1982, but also some major industrial companies. These include auto-mobile parts and appliance manu-

facturers, mines, and cement, paper and chemical plants. The government has also tried to encourage other companies, in-cluding the oil monopoly, Petroleos Mexicanos, or Pemex, which is double the size of the rest of the

state sector, to be more efficient,

Laws have been passed to improve auditing and procurement procedures and loster more competition.
As a result of these and other elforts, the government has been able to reduce the percentage of the state enterprise budget devoted to subsidies from 18 percent, to 9 per-cent, according to Alfredo del Mazo, minister of energy, mines

and state enterprises. Even so, both the Mexican private sector and foreign economic analysts argue that much more needs to be done. The statistics

very impressive," an economist for ar, steel, railway and fertilizer coran international organization said. "Many of the companies they have offered for sale are things nobody really wants and the things that people really want are not being offered."

A diplomat who asked not to be identified said: "It's true they've started to divest, but they are still in a lot of sectors for no particular reason. I can't see, for example, why, in view of the interest that is out there in the market, they don't divest the airlines, both Aeromex ico and Mexicana."

Still, the government has promised that "the state will withdraw from the branches of chemicals. textiles, pharmaceuticals and secondary petrochemicals, whose promotion no longer requires the presence of the state."

The ultimate objective is to reduce the number of state enter-prises to less than 250. An additional 100 concerns are expected to be sold, more than 200 dissolved

and about 50 merged. But far less, apparently, will be cited by the government, they say, done with six major state compa-are misleading because many of the companies taken off the govern-which distributes basic necessities

"Their performance has not been electricity monopoly, and state sagyear for which figures are available, those companies accounted for more than 20 percent of the public-

The deficit was a result of both the subsidized prices at which companies were forced to sell their products — especially fertilizers, foodstuffs, electricity and steel -

and actual operating losses. "It comes down to a question of whether they are really willing to reduce subsidies and raise prices. a diplomat said. "There has been a lot of internal debate tied up with

politics, and the verdict is still out." Mr. Tamayo, who formerly worked at the steel and light corporations, said, "It is impossible for a state company to be profitable if it is asked to supply at a subsidy. generate jobs and expand services.



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Via The Associated Press

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I'M TIRED OF CHICKEN DAD. CAN'T WE GET A

JUMBLE THAT SCRANBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Amold and Bob Lee

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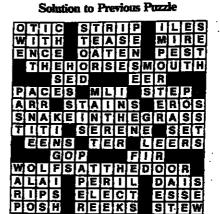
MIAMI: City of the Future

By T.D. Allman. 422 pages. \$22.50. The Atlantic Monthly Press, 8 Arlington Street, Boston, Mass. 02116.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

ONG before there was "Miami Vice" there L was Miami, a peculiar but beguiling city cut off from the rest of the United States by cography, culture, climate and economics. It had enjoyed a brief, wild prosperity during the 1920s, fallen into neglect after the calamitous hurricane of 1926, revived with the second World War, then acquired an entirely new character with the great immigrations from Cuba beginning in the early 1960s. It was a city Americans visited as tourists or passed through as travelers: an incongruously subtropical Shangri-la in a Northern Hemisphere country, a place of warmth and sensuality yet also

somehow alien and dangerous. In recent years, though, much of that has changed. Miami is no longer merely a place that comes to life during the tourist season and goes back to sleep when the northerners head home. It is a thriving urban center, a truly international city that has come to think of itself, with ample reason, as the capital of Latin. America. Its banks have on deposit the fortunes of South American nabobs and, on occasion, launder the cash of drug merchants. Its huge airport brings in businessmen from around the world and contraband mood enhancers from points south.



"People may love Miami or love to hate it, But one emotion Miami no longer arouses is indifference. It is the most fascinating city in America right now precisely because every thing everyone says about it is true. It's age thing everyone says about it is title it's age unique Miami combination of good and bad gloriousness and ugliness, boundless promise and crushed hope — Miami's capacity both to repel and to attract — that makes it such an explaint and such a morthwide. intriguing place to visit, and such a worthwhile

place to try to understand." This is what Aliman tries to do in "Miami" City of the Future," a book that aspires to be a comprehensive portrait of the city at a critical point in its history: the moment of transformation from tourist center to international metropolis, a transformation accompanied by the great clamor and confusion of cultural, racial and linguistic conflict. This is an ambinious undertaking, and in some respects it succeeds; Allman has a good feel for the exotica of Miami, he has thoughtful things to say about its past and its culture, and he is free of their condescension that is the reflexive reaction of too many who have written about Missin. In other respects, though, the book is less satisfactory: The author is too much of a presence in a book that is not, after all, about himself, and there is less hard reporting than a book such as this must contain if it is to be informative as well as perceptive.

The race riots in Liberty City, the immigra-tion of more than 120,000 Marielitos from Cuba, the drowning of Haitian emigres whose bodies subsequently washed up on Florida-beaches. These events, all of which took place in the early 1980s, helped bring about cha that "have come so fast and been so hig the human brain can hardly encompass them all."

Add to them the changes wrought by Miam's all-pervasive drug economy, and you have a city being rapidly forced into the real world you struggling to keep its bracing grip on fantasy.

To a surprising degree Miami is succeeding.

It has managed to absorb its immigrants with remarkable equanimity, all things considered and they in turn have made incalculable contributions to its culture and economy. To call Miami "the most fascinating city in America right now" seems to me both arbitrary and excessive, but there can be no question that it has become a city of genuine significance, one that can no longer be dismissed for its sunstunned ease and its gaudy architecture.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Wash-

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

TN A COMPETITION where L everyone played everything close to the vest, Zoltan Ribli, a 35-year-old Hungarian grandmaster, won the Reggio Emilia International Tournament in Italy by scoring two victories and nine draws.

Each of the four players who tied for second place posted one victory and 10 draws. Perhaps all the entrants in this elite, all-grandmaster tourney should have been collectively awarded a-special peace prize for non-belligerence. There were only 15 victories out of 66

Ribli was alert to the chance to seize a pawn and, with precise defense, made it pay off in his encounter with Mihai Suba

In playing 6 O-O?!, Suba must have considered it un-thinkable that Ribli would make a serious attempt to hold on to the gambit pawn, but that

on to the gambit pawn, but that is just what the Hungarian did, with 6. . N-N3!
Suba could not get it back with 7 P-QR4, P-QR4; 8 N-B3, B-K2; 9 N-Q1, KN-Q4; 10 N-K3, N-N5; 11 Q-B3?, B-B3; 12 N-K5, N/3-Q4; 13 Q-Q4, NxN; 14 BPxN, N-B7; 15 QxQch, KxQ; 16 NxPch, K-K2: 17 NxR, NxR because only K2; 17 NxR, NxR because only the white knight is trapped. Also, 7 N-K5 is turned back by

7. . .Q-Q5.

The main challenge was 7 N-R3, yet after 7. . BxN; 8 PxB. B-Q2!, it would not work to play 9 B-N2, B-R5; 10 Q-B3, B-B3; 11 N-K5, BxB; 12 KxB, Q-Q4ch; 13 P-B3, N-R5; 14 Q-B2,

P-QN4. Up through 11 Q-Q4, this game was following a Subs-Nogueiras encounter a few months earlier in Szirak. But here Nogueiras meekly returned the pawn with 11. . .Q-B3?; 12 B-N2, O-O; 13 Q-B5, Q-K2 Q-K2; 14 QxQ, NxQ; 15

Instead, the relentless Ribli. clung to the booty with 24 RxN, PxN. . .B-N4! Perhaps, after 13. . NxP.

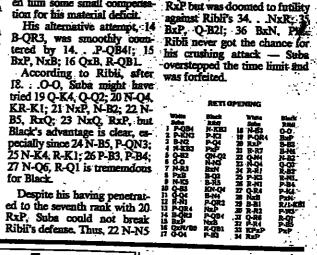
en him some small compensa- RxP but was doomted to futility

27 N-Q6, R-Q1 is trememdons Despite his having penetrated to the seventh rank with 20. RxP. Suba could not break Ribii's defense. Thus, 22 N-N5



would be put down by 22. N-B2: 23 QtQ, KRxQ; In place of the unclear

. .P-B4; 27 Q-R4, P-K4. Suba should have played 14 In a tost position, Suba NxQBP which would have give hoped for a miracle with 34



728 736 481 482 485 665 641 637 337 337 230 222 210 214 65/322617/22 424 282 434 282 434 282 434 282 434 282 434 282 434 282 434 282 434 282 **NYWIRT** WHAT CONCEIT Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, April 27. MIGHT BE A FORM OF. **SCAFIO** 2775 7750 7800 5175 680 4775 805 5300 1950 6800 1100 3875 7375 7675 5000 670 4590 795 5400 1950 1950 1095 F.T.39 Index : 1545,20 Provious : 1586,90 F.T.S.E.160 Index : 1786,40 Previous : 2001,58 500 5070 5070 508.50 194.50 114.60 71.60 71.60 50.80 45.70 45. ABN ACF Hois Assort Akay Ahold Armev A'Dorn R: Amro Ban BVG Buehrman Glisevier Fokker Gist Broco teineken Impowere UNWED RUBBER JURIST 693 464 459 167 WEATHER EUROPE LOW C F 16 61 6 43 13 55 10 50 5 41 0 32 7 45 HIGH LOW C F C F 37 96 25 77 23 73 7 45 24 77 27 73 15 64 7 45 29 84 26 79 16 61 8 44 4099 4000 4770 4000 4770 4000 4770 4000 4770 4000 4770 4000 4770 4000 18951 10970 139573 10950 139573 10950 2571 3397 147153 14400 2571 3297 147153 14400 14715 14400 1470 4000 14715 14400 1470 4000 1470 Cipohotels CTR Ital Cred Ital Eridania Formitolio Flat General Italiagas Ita Amer A Enso-Guizelt Finnish Sugar K.O.P. Kymmene **AFRICA** Struits Times Ind : 1148.37 Previous : 1137.76 Arbed Bekserti Coskertii Coskertii Coskertii Coskertii Coskertii Coskertii GB-Immo GBL Soc Gene Gevoert Hoboken Intercom Kredieht Petroffm Soffma Softway Tynaction UCB Unites General Index : 510.10 Previous : 512.60 LATIN AMERICA 24 75 16 61 28 82 19 44 26 79 9 48 27 81 21 70

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To Our Readers Zurich stock markets were closed Monday for

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Show Stifles Dodgers on 3 Hits

LOS ANGELES - As a member of the San Diego Padre pitching staff, Eric Show is becoming accus-iomed to the pressure and responsi-bility of stopping losing streaks. He stopped one Sunday with a three-hit, 4-0 victory that also ended a our-game Los Angeles Dodger vinning streak.

"When you're 5-15, it seems like every time you go out there you need a win bad," said Show, who in one stretch retired 18 consecutive batters. "It seems like I've had to follow a three-game losing streak every time out there."

Show received an early lead — sookie Mark Parent keyed a fourrun third inning with the first two runs batted in of his major league career and the right-hander knew he'd better take advantage of

"Getting the four runs early was pressure," Show said. "Suddenly you have a lead and you're not used Hanila Alba to it. It can be devastating if you blow it. If there's a time when you want to kick yourself in gear it's when you get the lead. We don't get many leads."

The only hits off Show were a

first-inning line single that extended Pedro Guerrero's hitting streak to nine games, a two-out double to right by Franklin Stubbs in the seventh and a two-out single by Ken Landreaux in the nimb. And that was without his good stuff.

"When I went to warm up I had nothing at all, no riding fastball and no slider," he said. "And those are my two main pitches. My 'out' pitches turned out to be a hard sinker and a hard curve ball, and those are the two I rarely use."

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Show struck out four, walked none and hit a batter while recording his third career two-hitter and his first shutout since September 1, 1985, when he blanked Atlanta I-0. San Diego's first shutout of the year was only its fifth victory in 20

Giants 6, Braves 4: In Atlanta, Jeff Leonard had a home run and an RBI single, but the highlight was San Francisco's four double plays, which gave the Giants a majorleague record 13 in three games against the Braves. Said reliever Jeff Robinson, who struck out Dale Murphy as the tying run at the plate in the ninth: "They don't call 'em a pitcher's best friend for nothing. One swing, two outs. You can't

Home Teams

Lose Again in

NHL Playoffs

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches NEW YORK -- The National

Hockey League's Patrick and Ad-

Montreal Canadiens evened their best-of-seven Adams series 2-2 and

the Philadelphia Flyers took a 3-1 Patrick lead — with all but one

Overall, visitors teams have won

The Canadiens edged the Que-

game going to the visiting team.

33 times in the current playoffs,

compared with 25 home-team vic-

bec Nordiques in overtime on a long slapshot by Mats Nashind.

The Flyers beat the New York Is-

landers on the strength of three second-perio i goals within a span

Both series switch sites Tuesday,

and if necessary, again Thursday. The Campbell Conference series

were scheduled to resume Monday night, with Edmonton leading the

Smythe Division final, 3-0, and To-

ronto up, 2-1, over Detroit in the

dale, New York, the Islanders frit-

tered away three leads and gave up

man Doug Crossman set up all

Brian Propp and Pelle Eklund.

that went between the pads of goal-

d, or from making it a 2-2 series.

- lifth of the playofts.

wast five years.

,,jood.

hree power-play goals. Defense-

Flyers 6, Islanders 4: In Union-

of 6 minutes and 40 seconds.

zin home ice Sunday night, as the

playoffs' perverse trend of losing

Cubs 7, Expos 1: In Montreal Andre Dawson homered twice to continue his assault on his former teammates, and Leon Durham hit derision from Veterans Stadium

Chicago swept a three-game senes. Dawson, who left the Expos to sign with the Cabs as a free agent, was seven for 12 during the weekend, with with three doubles, two first complete came since Sept. 29, 1985 -- a span of 29 starts.

Reds 11, Astros 3: in Houston. Dave Parker's two homers drove in five runs, helping Mario Soto to his



Eric Show We don't get many leads."

first victory since last August and giving Cincinnati a three-game series. Making his second start since arthroscopic surgery on his right shoulder, Soto walked one and struck out two in 61/5 innings.

Cardinals 7, Mets 4: In New York, Jack Clark homered and singled twice as St. Louis, playing with a substitute-filled lineup, banged Chicago, George Bell's two homers out 15 hits. Winner Bob Forsch and three RBIs helped Toronto added two singles and a suicide-squeeze bunt, Jose Oquendo had three hits and Steve Lake two RBI singles. The Cardinals have beaten the Mets five times in six games this Louis had against New York all of

his third bome run in three days, as crowds, got a standing ovation after his first-inning grand-slam home run sparked a victory over Fittsburgh. Said the \$1 million-ayear free-agent catcher of the Phil-lie fans: "It was nice to see they've changed their opinion."

Royals 6, Tigers 1: In the American League, in Detroit, Bret Saberhomers and six runs batted in. hagen, plagued last season by a Winner Steve Trout pitched his sore right shoulder and foot problems, ran his 1987 record to 4-0 while lowering his earned-run average to 1.32. Last year Saberhagen was 7-12, with an ERA of 4.15; in 1985, when at the age of 21 he won the Cy Young Award, his figures were 20-6 and 2,87.

Yankees 14, Indians 2: In Cleveland, Tommy John pitched seven shutout innings for the second straight start, and Rickey Henderson homered leading off a game for the third time this season to spark New York. Left-hander John, 43, surrendered only an infield single to Julio Franco in the third inning; he retired 14 batters on groundouts while improving his career record against the Indians to 19-12.

Rangers 5, Red Sox 3: In Arlington, Texas, Pete O'Brien's two-run home run in the 13th gave Texas its fourth straight victory. Boston's Roger Clemens allowed 10 hits. walked four and struck out 10 in eight innings. Calvin Schiraldi came in to start the 13th and gave up a single to Scott Fletcher before O'Brien hit his second homer of the

Brewers 5, Orioles 3: In Milwaukee. Juan Castillo hit his first maior-league homer to lift the Brewers to their 16th victory in 17 outings this year. Baltimore has lost four

Twins 10, Angels 5: In Minneapolis, Steve Lombardozzi, not considered a long-ball threat, hit his first home run of the year to ignite a four-run seventh that put Minnesota past California. Blue Jays 5, White Sox 2: In

down the White Sox. Mariners 8, Athletics 5: In Oakland, California, Harold Reynolds drove in the go-ahead run with a fourth-inning triple and Jim Presseason, one fewer victories than St. ley added a two-run homer in the ninth to offset Reggie Jackson's

550th career home run. (AP, UPI)



Haas Wins Houston Open Playoff

After sinking a 60-foot final-hole birdie putt to force a playoff, Jay Haas (above) sank a 2-foot par putt on the first extra hole to win the Houston Open on Sunday and deny Buddy Gardner his first PGA victory. Gardner chipped from a bunker to within three feet of the cup on the 177-yard first sudden-death hole; Haas chipped from the fringe and - after Gardner missed his short par putt --- sank his 2-footer. Hass won his sixth tour event. Gardner finished second for the fourth time in his 10-year career.

three power-play goals for the Fly-ers, who received two points spiece from Tim Tookey (a rookie recalled Court Ruling Puts Sweden from the American Hockey League, which he led in scoring), In Finals of World Hockey "I don't have any answer to the home-ice problem," said Coach Terry Simpson, whose Islanders 1-

did most recently in the playoffs' Hockey Federation faced off in a first round, when the Islanders be courtroom as judge Fritz Kleber-came the third team in NHL history macz was asked for a decision that came the third team in NHL history would determine whether Finland to rally from a 1-3 deficit in games to or Sweden gained the playoffs.

Quebec City, Naslund, known IIHF last week nullified two West histed a 50-faces (Table 1) and the playoffs. blasted a 50-footer (15.2-meter) and Finland, but had to temporarily restore the points after Klebermacz. Jender Mario Gosselin at 5:30 of granted the West Germans an inovertime. The goal, unassisted, was junction Friday at his regional court Naslund's second of the game and at the Viennese palace of justice.

The legal argument was understood to be over whether the IIHF "Their defense didn't challenge acted constitutionally in nullifying ne." Nashmd said. Nordique deenseman "Risto Siltanen gave me the victories."
he shot. Maybe he didn't think I At Monda

At Monday's hearing, the IIHF and a good shot, but I hit it pretty asked Klebermacz to withdraw the injunction, but he numed down the The goal gave Montreal its first request. Said Canadian Gordon rictory in five overtime playoff Renwick, an IIHF vice president: sames against Quebec during the "The hearing lasted an hour and a junction. "If things like this happen, quarter, but I knew after only two "We've established that the minutes he was not in our favor." Renwick said the federation Sme-game advantage is no advan-

age at all," said Canadien forward would accept the injunction for tobby Smith. "We were a shot now." You have to obey the laws of "way from being almost eliminat- the land." he said.

According to the IIHF, the West table made by the Vienna court." leve (1), U.S. 34, 61, 74 (7-4).

victory March 21.

VIENNA — Sweden qualified for the medal round of the world junior championships and thus could not play here. The West said center Bryan Trottier, who gave hockey championships Monday as New York its last lead, 3-2, early in the second period. "We've all had our backs to the wall before "Them."

Viennese civil law and the rule of this native Poland at the 1977 world junior championships and thus could not play here. The West Germans claimed they had been notified, before the championships will be the championships and thus could not play here. The West Germans claimed they had been notified, before the championships and thus could not play here. The West Germans claimed they had been notified, before the championships and thus could not play here. The West Germans claimed they had been notified, before the championships and thus could not play here. The West Germans claimed they had been notified, before the championships and thus could not play here. The West Germans claimed they had been notified, before the championships and thus could not play here. The West Germans claimed they had been notified, before the championships and thus could not play here. The West Germans claimed they had been notified, before the championships and the second period. The world is a second period to the world is a second period they had been notified, before the championships and the second period they had been notified they had been notified to the world is a second period they had been notified to the world in the second period they had been notified to the world in the second period they had been notified to the world in the

Germany in games Sikora played. Initially, the federation overturned the results, giving both Canada and Finland 5-0 victories and deducting the points from West Germany. That left Finland and Sweden level on points, but the Finns would have qualified for the medal pool

because they beat Sweden, 4-1. With the points restored to the West Germans, Finland (with six points) plays in the relegation pool, while Sweden (with eight) joins the Soviet Union, Canada and Czechoslovakia in the medal-round playoffs that start Wednesday.

"It is ridiculous that a judge should decide on an important mat-ter of sport," Gunther Sabetzki, the IIHF president, had said as he an-nounced that the ruling body of world hockey would light the inyou wouldn't need any world or European championships," he said. "It would be just courts champion-

But he added that the tournament would continue "according to the ve went out there in overtime with German team used an ineligible The IIHF ban on Sikora, however,

Pistons Crush Bullets; Hawks and Celtics Also 2-Up



TIGHT DEFENSE: Detroit's Adrian Dantley, left, and Rick Mahorn put the squeeze on Moses Malone, the Washington center, throughout Sunday's NBA playoff game. The strategy helped the Pistons to a 128-85 laugher. For the game, Washington com-

AMERICAN LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Golf

Top finishers and earnings in the Houston Open, which ended Sendary of the Woodlands Country Club's 7,842-yard, per-72 Tearnament Players Course in The Woodlands, Texas (a-

49-49-71-47---274

70-69-74-69-284 72-73-71-65--284

x-Jay Hoos, \$100,000 Buddy Gerdner, \$44,000 Payne Stewart, \$40,000 Worne Levi, \$26,400 Mick Price, \$26,400 Gery Hallberg, \$20,100 All Ohrnachi, \$20,100 George Burns, \$20,100 Steve Pata, \$15,600 Ken Brown, \$15,600 Andrew Modes, \$15,600

Andrew Moque, 515,600 Russ Cochron, 515,600

Russ Cochron, \$15,400 Fronk Conner, \$11,250 Curits Stronge, \$11,250 Howard Twithy, \$11,250 Mork, O'Meara, \$1,400 Curi Byrum, \$2,400 Mike McCullouch, \$2,400 Jock Renner, \$8,400 Larry Alten, \$5,400 Larry Alten, \$5,400

Doriny Edwards, 38,400 Lenry Mize, 55,570 Rocco Medicie, 35,570 Gree Norman, 55,570 Lennie Clements, 55,570 Loren Roberts, 55,570 Chris, Perry, 55,570 Rick Febr, 35,570 Rick Febr, 35,570 Steve Elikinaton, 54,240

Davis Love III. \$3,558

Dave Rummells \$3,550

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PONTIAC, Michigan — The Detroit Pistons' only worry with a 2-0 series lead over Washington is that they might have awakened sleeping giant Moses Malone.

Detroit set a National Basketball Association playoff record by building a 76-36 halftime lead over the Bullets here Sunday night before winning the second game of the best-of-5 series, 128-85. Rick Mahorn, who has com-bined with Bill Laimbeer and

Adrian Dantley to put a defensive net on Malone, holding him to 31 points in two games, was careful to praise his quarry. "Moses is the ultimate center,"

Mahorn said. "Stopping him is like trying to stop a rock from going through a window. I expect a doglight down there [in Game 3]. It's like do-or-die. They're going to come out and play hard." Washington's 40-point halftime deficit was four points worse than

Milwaukee's 77-41 advantage over Philadelphia on March 30, 1970. "I would have done the same thing," growled Malone. "When they come to Washington, we should try to run up 200 on them."

Elsewhere, Boston defeated Chicago, Philadelphia beat Milwaukee in overtime. Portland tripped Houston and Atlanta edged Indi-ana. The Celtics, Hawks and Pistons lead their series 2-0, while Philadelphia-Milwankee and Portland-Houston are tied 1-1.

The Pistons shot 70.5 percent from the floor the first half while the Bullets hit only 32.7 percent.

mitted 23 turnovers that led to 37

Detroit points.
"It's very embarrassing in a playoff situation," said Bullet Coach Kevin Loughery. "It's shocking to get beat like that. I thought we

NBA PLAYOFFS were ready - that's the frighte-

ning thing."
76ers 125, Backs 122: In Milwaukee, Charles Barkley scored eight of his 26 points in overtime to help Philadelphia pull even with Milwankee.

Barkley, who also had 15 rebounds, gave the 76ers a 121-120 lead with 39 seconds left in overtime when he stole the ball from Terry Cummings and scored. A lay-up by Sidney Moncrief gave the Bucks a one-point lead with 29 seconds to go before Barkley's six-footer from the baseline which bounced on the rim several times before falling through made it 123-122.

After Cummings missed a jump shot, Julius Erving hit two free throws with a second remaining for the final points.

David Wingate had 11 fourthquarter points to help Philadle-phia rally from a 10-point deficit. Trail Blazers 111, Rockets 98: In Portland, Oregon, the Trail Blazers got 32 points from Clyde Drexler and used a halfcourt traptime defense to force 25 turnovers.

"Our ballhandling was atrocious," said Bill Fitch, the losing coach. "When we see the films, we're going to have some players with red faces. But it's not like it's terminal cancer. We can get over in the first quarter, but with Akeem Olajuwon on the bench in foul trouble, the Rockets scored only 12 points and had 11 turnovers in the second period as Portland took the lead for good.

Hawks 94, Pacers 93: In Atlanta, the Hawks again were carried by Dominique Wilkins, who scored 43 points and passed to Kevin Willis for a key basket with 58 seconds left.

Willis, who hadn't scored since the second period and finished with only eight points, hit a short hook for a 94-91 lead. "I was open. Dominique saw me and got it to me," Willis said. Chuck Person, who led Indiana

with 24 points, hit two free throws with 42 seconds left, but 40 seconds later teammate John Long

missed a 15-foot jumper.

The Pacers led by 69-60 midway through the third period before Wilkins (who had 35 points in Game 1) scored 12 during a 17-2 run that gave the Hawks a 77-71 edge 1:43 into the final period.

Celtics 105, Bulls 96: In Boston, the Celtics won their 31st straight game at home and beat Chicago for the 15th consecutive time despite 42 points by Michael Jordan. Trailing by 11 early in the second half, the Bulls came back to lead, 87-85, midway through the fourth period. But Boston took command with a 13-2 run as Danny Ainge hit two 15-foot jump shots and a lay-up after stealing the ball from Jordan.

The Celtics set an NBA playoff record by committing only 5 turn-

SCOREBOARD

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| NHL Divisional Finals |
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| Sunday's Results |

| SUNDOY'S RE | SUIT | | | |
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A. Stastny (4). Stats on seal: Montreal (or Gossolin) 8-7-19-2—27; Quebec (on Hayward

NHL Playoff Schedule

DIVISION FINALS (Bets-of-Seven)
WALES CONFERENCE WALES COMPERENCE
Patrick Division
April 29: Philosothila 4 N.V. Islanders 2
April 22: N.Y. Islanders 2, Philosothila 1
April 29: Philosothila 4 N.V. Islanders 1
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AMPIL 30: N.Y. Islanders
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x-April 38: Philipdelphia at N.1 x-May 2: N.Y. Islanders at Ph Adams Division Adams Division April 20: Guebec 7, Montreet 5 April 22: Quebec 2, Montreet 1 April 24: Montreet 7, Quebec 2 April 24: Montreet 3, Quebec 2, OT April 25: Quebec 4t Montreet

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

April 21: Teronio 4, Detroli 2
April 23: Teronio 4, Detroli 2
April 23: Teronio 7, Detroli 2
April 25: Detroli 4, Teronio 2
April 27: Detroli en Teronio
April 27: Teronio en Detroli
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April 21: Edmonton 3, Wignipes 2, OT April 21: Edmonton 5, Wignipes 3 April 25: Edmonton 5, Winnipes 3 April 27: Edmonton of Winnipes 2 A-April 27: Edmonton of Winnipes x-May 1: Edmonton at Winnipes x-May 3: Winnipes of Edmonton 1x-1 necessary)

Smythe Division

World Championships

(At Vienna)

Transition

BASEBÁLL Astericon Leasue
CALIFORNIA-Places Kirk McCaskili,
pitcher, an the 21-day dipabled list. Recalled
Misuel Garcia, pitcher, trom Midland of the

ation, Sent Tern Woddell, pitcher, to Buffold of the American Aspoilation.

DETROIT— Optioned Dwight Lewry.

cutcher, to Toledo of the of American Association.

OAKLAND—Sent Chris Codiroll, pitcher, and Jehnnie LeMaster, infletder, to Tocomo of the Pocific Coast Leogue. Placed Dwayne Murphy, untiletder, on the 15-day disobled tist.

Recalled Steve Ontiveros and Dave Leiper, pitchers, and Luis Potonia, autifielder, from Tocoma.

Tocama. National League

HOUSTON—Optioned Chartes Kertekt, pitcher, to Tucson of the Pacific Casst League. Purchased the cantract of Julio Science, pitcher, from Tucson.

ANONTREAL—Purchased the contract of Nation Narmon, shortsho, inten indianapolis of the American Association. Optioned Lus Rivera, shortsho, to Indianapolis. PITTSBURGH—Picced Doug Drubek, pitcher, on the disposed list. Recalled Hipolito Pena, pitcher, from Vencouver of the Pacific Coast League.

Coast League.
ST.LOUIS—Placed Tom Herr, second base
man, on the 15-day disabled list, Purchase

the contract of Joe Mearans, pitcher, from Laujsville of the American Association. Laugstille of the Anterioon Associated the con-tract of Dave Schuler, bitcher, from the Mil-waukes Bressers, Signed Rusty Tillman, aut-fleider. Assigned Schuler and Tillman to Phoenix of the Poorfic Coast League.

HASKE I BRANCHER! Association
Notional Baskether! Association
PORTLAND—Amounced the resk
I Ron Culo, fromer.
POOTBALL Chatterly Club Canadian Festion League OTTAWA—Signed Jeff Wickersh erback: Radrick Brown, defensive

rerusck: koarick Brown, aeteistive back; Ja-seph Charles, running back; Cornellys Dozi-er, linebacker: Trov Smith, wide receiver, and Tommie Williams, cornerback. Nomed Ken Hussev specialty learns coach. National Feotbell Leaves HOUSTON—Traded Tim Smith, wide re-ceiver, in Son Diega for an unalyclosed draft nich in 1869. LONDON Portman Escort Agency 67 Chiltern Street, London W7 Tel: 486 3724 or 486 1158 All major credit cards accepted

Tennis

(At Houston) Singles, Final Chris Evert (3), U.S. def. Ma vertime with German team used an ineligible. The HHF ban on Sixora, nowever, Novrettieve and Kothy Jordan, U.S. 64.

(UPI, AP) player, Miroslav Sikora, who played remained in force. (AP, AFP) Zina Gerrison and Lori Methell, U.S. 62, 64.

Baseball

Major League Standings Sunday's Line Scores AMERICAN LEAGUE

Attaneseta 386 811 67x—16 17 7
Luso, Cook (6), Butce (7) and Milter; Biytevan, Frazier (7) and Loudner, W.—Frazier, 2-2,
L.—Cook, 1-1, Hits.—California, Joyner 2 (5),
Downing (8), Manneseta, Goetti (6), Puckett
(6), Lombardazzi (1), Goene (3).

Bellimore 686 92 106—3 9 6
Milterake 682 92 106—3 9 6
Milterake 70, Ser—Piesoc (6), HR—
Milterake 70, Ser—Piesoc (7), MartingIv, New York, 2; Dw. Evons, So.ton, 7; MartingIv, New York, 8; Dw. Evons, So.ton, 7; MartingIv, New York, 18.

Milterake 70, Martinelo, New York, 18.

Milterake 71, Martinelo, New York, 18.

Milterake 72, Tonos, 16; Minteria, 18; Martinelo, New York, 18.

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Milterake 7

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Sero, Resultant 177, Franco (19 and Diaz; Knepper, Lonez (6), Kerfeld (8) and Bolley, W—Sop. 1-0. L—Knepper, 1-2. HRs—Cincla-nall, Parker 2 (7), Houston, Daran (5). Sen Francisco 100 829 012—6 12 2 Aliamia 900 est 012—1 is 1

nati, Parker 2 (7). Nouston, Derar (5).
Son Francisco 100 220 613—6 12 2
Attenta 000 en 613—1 12 1
AL Davis, Minton (6). Robinson (8) and Maivin; Patmer, Puleo (6). Ackar (8) and Viryli.
W—M, Davis, 3-0, L.—Patmer, 9-4. Sv—Robinson (4).

Show and Parent; Honeycutt, Pena (4), Leary (7), Young (8), Niedentuer (9) and Tre-

Major League Leaders AMERICAN LEAGUE

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Cincinnati, 7; Stubius, Los Angeles, 6; 7 ore x-May 1; L.A. Lokers at Denver tied with 5. x-May 3; Denver et L.A. Lokers

Basketball

NBA Playoffs

FIRST ROUND

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Chicago 30 18 29 19—94
Bostoa 30 26 23—105
Bird 9-17 11-13 29, McHeise 8-14 4-6 20, Jordon
14-79 12-14 42, Cokkey 7-20 10-12 25, Rebonads;
Chicago 50 (Cokkey 7-20 10-12 25, Rebonads;
Chicago 50 (Cokkey 15); Boston 47 (McHele,
Purish 10), Assists; Chicago 14 (Threoft, Jordon 4); Boston 26 (Bird 8).
Houston 31 12 26 22—90
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22; Sampson 12-22 4-7 28, Leovell 9-14 9-11 28,

Drester 12-21 8-17 32, Vandewoyke 18-79 2-2 22; Sompson 12-22 4-7 28, Leovell 9-14 9-11 28, McCray 7-10 3-6 17, Olajuwan 4-8 9-9 17, Re-Sounds: Houston 56 (McCray 12): Portland 44 (5. Johnson, Porter 8). Assists: Houston 23 (Leavell 8); Portland 28 (Porter 15).

Philipdelphia 26 23 29 30 17—125 Milwaukee 31 22 31 24 14—122 Hilman 10-14 8-12 25. Barkley 9-15 8-11 26;

Aricano
Wilkins 15:37 12-13 43, Webb 54: 25-12; Per son 8-14 6-8 24, Titoloie 5-8 5-7 15, Rebounds Indiano 48 (Williams 8); Alicano 55 (Willia 10) Assists: Indiano 19 (Williams, Fleming 4), Atlanto 26 (Webb 14).

FIRST ROUND Editiern Conference April 23: Baston 186, Chicago 184

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Government Service

WASHINGTON — According to the Tax Foundation, a typical American will have to work 19 days for the government to pay his taxes in 1987. Yes, for 19 days we will all be slaving for Uncle Sam before any money trickles down to

Unlike many, I consider it an honor and a pleasure to labor for my country. I'm ready to devote my 19 days to any

department in the government that will have

There are so many to choose from. The first thought is to put in my time with the IRS. As a taxpayer I could

teach them a lot. Buchwald I would like to revise the 1040 form so people can understand it. Even if I just simplified the first three paragraphs I could become a national hero and run for president. My only fear is that if I do a good job, the IRS will get mad and keep me there as a hostage while they audit the last five years of my returns.

I wouldn't mind serving 19 days in the State Department. I understand you meet some very interesting people in State, and you go to a lot of nice parties behind the Iron Curtain with beautiful girls named Natasha and Olga. You can't be-

Salvage Shelved

AMSTERDAM (UPI) — A foundation dedicated to excavating the 18th-century Dutch treasure ship Amsterdam has run out of money, project leader Jerzy Gawronsky said Monday.

The Amsterdam lies buried in about 20 feet of sand off the southeast coast of England, where it ran aground in a storm in January

Since 1984, the foundation to save the Amsterdam has spent 500,000 guilders (about \$250,000) a year, raised from private donations, in excavating the site and preserving artifacts. It had hoped to salvage the hull of the ship intact. Its cargo of silver was rescued at the time of the wreck.

come an ambassador in 19 days. but there is nothing to prevent you from rising to assistant secretary of state. Give me a bucket of acid rain and a school of whales and I'll negotiate any treaty the president

One of the departments I would seriously consider is Defense. What I like about the DOD is that you get to spend unbelievable sums of money in a span of 19 days, and half the hardware doesn't work. Besides spending money I could be a spoiler. My dream would be to wait until the disarmament people drew up a complete arms-reduction plan and then sabotage it just as it was about to be signed.

I've never told this to anyone before, but I've always wanted to do a 19-day stint for the Justice Department, Justice lawyers have all the fun. They fight affirmative action, have oddball ideas about what the Constitution means, sup-

port prayer in school and launch

attacks against the Supreme Court One of the reasons I want to be part of Justice is that it would give me a chance to sit next to Attorney General Ed Meese and devise a defense for him when he is asked why he covered up evidence during the Irangate investigation. Ed has had problems with his Irangate alibis, and he needs somebody for 19 days to make his tales jibe with the

Although I'm big on the Justice Department, I doubt if I want to work for the CIA. They're always giving you lie detector tests and truth scrum, and I am in deathly fear they're going to find out what I did with the money which was supposed to have been turned over to all the sleazeball arms dealers in the Middle East with the CIA's blessing. If I worked for the CIA I know it would take less than 19 days to wring me dry.

The one spot left where I could serve my government for 19 days is the White House. It would be interesting and at the same time restful. Everybody has a different opinion as to what it's like to be on the inside. Don Regan says toiling at the White House is nothing to write home about. Yet Ollie North and John Poindexter both say it's a great place because you can do anything you want to and they

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Diane Keaton's Designer Heaven

By Stephanie Mansfield Washington Post Service

TEW YORK - She's so Diane Kea-I Ntonish, in her Three Blind Mice tortoise-shell sunglasses, black-and-white polka-dot scarf nervously knotted at the neck, black peplum jacket and long, skinny shirred skirt that resembles a balloon shade. Her feet are swathed in funny socks and encased in flat black leather Chineselooking Mary Janes. The whole effect is hard to describe. But when you spot her on the sidewalk through the restaurant window you know it's Diane Keaton.

says, settling back into a high-backed wooden booth. The sunglasses stay on. It is very dark in the restaurant, several blocks

describe, too. Like her, it's kinda vague. you know? Wacky, too, and eloquent and endearing, an 80-minute hodgepodge of old movie clips punctuated by on-camera interviews in which some very bizarre characters - real people, mind you - talk about love and death and wonder aloud about the possibilities beyond. In the end, heaven comes through as some exclusive country club, where the streets are lined with gold and everyone floats on designer clouds, and noses are straight and you can eat anything you want without gaining weight. The movie is about what people wish for. What people long for. Like Frank Capra's "It's a Wonderful Life," it's a gentle reminder to live life to the fullest. Sort of "It's a Wonderful Death."

She laughs at this notion — snorts, actually. She has a great laugh. So nice, so charming, so insecure, she taps her long slender fingers on the table, burrowing deeper into the booth. Sometimes she stares off for a second or two, then picks up the thread of the conversation without

That's a — a good question. I have no idea. You have things in your life that are wonderful but they don't last for long. Suddenly, they go. It seems that a lot of it is compromise. So I think everybody longs for those things you can't really have completely, so what can you do? You know, I mean, whatever it is. Complete love all the

cult. Talking about her former lovers Woody Allen and Warren Beatty is obviously out. And she's sick of talking about the movie, though she knows the publicity will be useful. Not to mention the boost to her image. The daffy Miss Keaton, perhaps the finest comedienne of her generation, turned auteur

The film has opened in three cities so far - New York, Los Angeles and Washington - to both positive and negative re-

The prospect of failing, she says, never bothered her. "I've done that before, so it's sort of like I'm used . . . I don't think it's as public a failure as an acting failure with a major motion picture where they've spent 12 million dollars . . ."

"Heaven" was conceived in 1982 after the actress and a friend stopped at the Visitor's Center of the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City. They saw a promotional film on the notion of heaven, and Keaton's mild interest in the subject became a passion. She began collecting images and kitsch, searching for old film footage and roaming Hollywood Boulevard looking for subjects to interview. She also ordered films from religious catalogues.

"Heaven" started as a short television film, then grew to a full-fledged feature.

"As it grew, all we were trying to think about was making it work."

Making the film "was a total pleasure because I enjoyed doing it. It only became stressful as you had to, like, stick it out there. We were editing for a long, long time because of all that footage. It was fun to research it. Yeah. I loved that."

The finished product has a personal stamp - it's like peeking into the bottom of Keaton's purse. " 'Documentary' is not really the right word for it," she says. What do you call it? I mean documentaries are great, I love documentaries more than anything, but I just don't think this fits the bill as a documentary. I think it's more" --- she pauses -- "it is a personal film, without a doubt." Another pause. "I have no idea."

The notion of heaven, she says, was always "something I believed in as a child. The main visual image for me about heav-en remains that shot from The Horn Blows at Midnight." At one point in that '40s classic, the camera pans down across endless rows of people. "It goes on forever and ever and ever. It's the most frightening



Diane Keaton in the editing room.

film. Co-starring Sam Shepard and due later this year, it examines the dilemma of a career woman suddenly forced to raise a child. Perhaps having children offers some hope of renewal?

"You're accepting the premise of life, in way," Keaton says. "You're sort of saying, 'Okay, I say yes to it.' To the history of it, to the whole deal. I think that's absoluteby great and positive."

Keaton was born and raised in Southern

California. Her father was a civil engineer. her mother a homemaker (voted Mrs. Los Angeles in the Mrs. America contest). She left home at 19 for New York. By 1968 she was in "Hair," then she won the role opposite Woody Allen in the stage production of "Play It Again, Sam." They fell in love and she appeared in numerous Allen vehi-cles, including his breakthrough hit "Annie Hall," for which she won the Academy Award for Best Actress.

She has left her stamp on a string of memorable movies: "The Godfather" and "The Godfather, Part II," "Looking for Mr. Goodbar," "Shoot the Moon" and the epic "Reds." directed by former boyfriend Warren Beatty. Her latest performance was in Allen's "Radio Days," in which she image, too. It seems like it's all a dream."

got to sing again: "Seems like old times.

"Baby Boom" is Diane Keaton's next Having you to talk with."

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She also has two published books: "Reservations," featuring her photographs of hotel lobbies, and "Still Life," a collection of wonderfully weird Hollywood stills. She is currently planning to co-produce, with Joe Kelly — her friend and producer of "Heaven" — a remake of "The Blue Angel" starring her pal Madonna.

The urge to produce and direct, she explains, is the urge to "be more responsible in a different way. Express yourself in a different fashion." Her job on "Heaven." she says, was mainly editing and getting the interviews. "I don't know how it would be to direct actors. I think that's a very courageous, brave thing to do. And very difficult, I would think."

Filmmaking "is a little bit of insanity, I think. I think it's sort of like going to war, in a way. There's an interminable amount of time just in the preparation and the kind of boredom, and then suddenly everyone's in sync for about five minutes. And then you go back, drop dead, and come back again. It's real, real work."

Does she think she is a good actress?" Am I a good actress?" she repeats. "I don't know. Mmmm. That's hard. I mean. Beats me. I don't know."

She leans back, adjusting the scarf. "Maybe I'm a taste. Or something."

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NEXT 129 TO 1007

OUATTE:

'Lesser God' Star Tells Deaf: 'Don't Be Afraid'

The Academy Award-winning actress Mariee Mattin returned to her former school to tell hearing. impaired children what she wished she had been told 14 years asio-"Don't be afraid. Don't give up.". Matlin, who won the best actress Oscar for her role in the film "Children of a Lesser God," visited the Center on Deafness in Chicago suburb of Des Plaines. She spoke in sign language, telling the children how she overcame self-doubt

to become an actress. Part
Newman crashed his Nissan 300 ZX Turbo race car during a race at Riverside, California, Sunday, but escaped injury. Newman, 62, whererecently won an Oscar as best actor for his performance in "The Colors of Money," crashed on the minimum and was eliminated. □ .

Tammy Sue Bakker, the 17-year. old daughter of the television evan-gelist Jim Bakker, has told PIL employees that she has married Dong Chapman, 24, a former PTI-hotel worker and lifeguard, according to The Charlotte (North Cambria) Observer. Chapman and the mother, Ann Margett, appeared the Tammy Sue's side Jan. 21 when she was host of PTL's Transmitter. was host of PIL's Time and Tammy show, normally hosted by Bakker and his wife. Tammy Fig. PIL promoted Tammy Soc. Time record album, released last year Bakker resigned the leadership of the evangelical organization has month when news broke that he had had a sexual encounter with a church secretary in 1980.

Peggy Say has been honored to her efforts on behalf of Americal hostages in Lebanon, including all brother, Terry A. Anderson, M. kidnapped two years ago in Beithill, where he was chief Middle Esta correspondent for the Associa Press. The New York chapter of American Association of University Women presented the award in Mrs. Say, 46, in Buffelo, for the efforts to negotiate with the head tage takers not only for her brother but to foster peace in the world. ' ` ` <u>`</u> ' 🖸 🗀 '

Steven Coatsey, a 25-year-6 mechanic, became Britain's a national snuff charapion Sunday, when he sniffed 50 purches of the stuff at the annual tourns the Devonshire village of Sidford

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